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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

ITS PRELIMINARY WORK HARMONIOUSLY PERFORMED.

GREAT THRONGS IN THE STREETS AND HOTELS OF CHICAGO—FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION TO THE HALL—THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER BY SENATOR CAMERON—SENATOR HOAR CHOSEN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN—THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED—THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS TILL TO-DAY.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Convention day dawned smilingly in Chicago. Believers in omens took comfort when the sun rose in a cloudless sky, and a cool, fresh breeze from the west greeted them as they rose to prepare for a day of work. If the condition of the weather could be taken to mean anything, the radiant sun and the invigorating breeze ought to have inspired every Republican in Chicago. As early as 7 o'clock the streets began to be thronged with crowds of delegates, who were on the hunt for tickets of admission. Up and down the principal thoroughfares, between the Palmer House and the Grand Pacific, passed a ceaseless stream of men wearing the badges of delegations from Maine to Texas, from Florida to Minnesota. They were of all colors, and variously inscribed—some bearing the portrait of Grant, others a picture of Blaine, and a few the rugged features of John Sherman, stamped in black upon green satin. The hotels flung out their flags, and the shop-keepers added festoons to the decorations they had already exhibited, to relieve the fronts of their smoke-colored buildings. Even these attempts at ornamentation could not give the city an altogether cheerful face, but it showed that the enthusiasm, the zeal, and the interest in passing events were not confined to the men who were delegates to the Convention.

The city was crowded uncomfortably last night. There was no such thing as comfort at the hotels with the constant rush and crush of the excited crowds, but all the elements of discomfort were multiplied in the morning. All Chicago seemed to have given up its ordinary affairs to see the Convention. Every man seemed impelled by an insane desire to join the throng that had business at the hotels, and the result was that the Grand Pacific and the Palmer Houses were filled with a mass of men, thousands in number, who packed the halls and stairways, argued and harangued each other on political subjects, and now and again shook the very walls with cheers that broke out no one knew where and extended, in a marvelous and unexplainable fashion, to the throngs that were pushing their way in from the streets.

The greatest anxiety began to be felt at 8 o'clock about the distribution of tickets. There were to be given out at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the National Committee in the Palmer House. The rooms of the committee were on the second floor, and on the same floor were the head-quarters of Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, and a dozen other States. To reach the head-quarters, both National and State, the crowds were obliged to pass up a stairway of two flights. The stairs are about six feet in width, and at the upper landing they are opposite another stairway leading to the parlor floor. The rush of delegates and alternates to and from head-quarters, the trooping of curious visitors, and the going and coming of guests packed the stairways continuously for six hours. A few policemen appeared on the spot, and succeeded in doing nothing but getting in the way. In the upper hall the throng became solid, and in the corridor it seemed almost impossible to move. It took half an hour to go from one story to the other. Ten o'clock came, and yet there were no tickets. Impatient of delay, the crowd began to denounce the stupidity and tardiness of the men who had undertaken to take care of the matter. The representatives of the press gathered in the corner of the entresol that had become known as the office of the Press Committee, and grumbled loudly at the mismanagement of Mr. Stone, the member of the committee who had the press tickets in his possession. This person was sought for diligently, but could not be found. His bad judgment caused a vast and unnecessary amount of delay and profane language, the opinions of the newspaper men from many of the leading cities finding expression in phrases which were made at an impromptu indignation meeting. After the National Committee began to distribute tickets to the delegations, which were in turn distributed by the Chairmen to the delegates, it was announced that Mr. Stone was giving out the press tickets at the Exposition Building, and there was a rush for the ticket-office. Before 12 o'clock there were many disappointed men in Chicago. It is estimated that 50,000 persons came here to attend the Convention. There were seats for 10,000 in the Convention hall, and the other 40,000 were compelled to swallow their disappointment and get all the enjoyment they could out of so much of the Convention as could be seen on the streets. The men who were lucky enough to get ticket, and those who did not get them, swarmed through the streets at 12 o'clock toward the Convention hall. Music and Marc Antony were alive with the spirit of the occasion, which swept through toward Michigan-avenue in a resistless throng. As they went they sang and shouted for favorite candidates, or cheered some delegation that marched to the hall with a brass band and gorgeous banners. Around the Convention hall crowds lingered from 9 o'clock, vainly expecting that an opportunity would be offered to rush in and secure the last seats. Men who looked as if they had not slept last night and had not found time to get a substantial breakfast, regaled themselves at the stands, myriads of which lined Michigan-avenue. "Here's your Blaine lemonade!" shouted an enterprising "entire," who offered a very large glass of water with a slice of soggy lemon floating in it, with the comforting assurance that it was "the cold," and cost only a dime. Peddlers of all sorts of cheap trifles abounded, and their invitations to buy were mingled with the bustling talk of excited politicians.

The outside of the Convention hall offered little to gratify the curiosity of strangers who came to see it. There was little to look at beside a dusty structure with many windows and broken lights of glass, half a dozen flags floating from the corner towers and the dome, and signs above the doors indicating where delegates, alternates, and telegraph operators should enter. Policemen were stationed at the passageways, and at the doors were keepers designated by red and gold badges. The crowd seemed to take a good deal of delight in counting the lines and newspaper messrs [illegible] which formed at a ticket-office opposite the foot of Monroe-street and stretched far out toward the swamp in which the tents of Barnum's circus were pitched. To their great annoyance, some of the oldest and best known writers in the country were compelled, by the mismanagement of a consequential person, to stand waiting in the sun while each applicant made his request, satisfied the ticket agent that he was what he pretended to be, and was furnished with the ticket which would admit him to his place in the hall. Most of the delegates made their way to the Convention in little groups, but the majority of the New-York delegation came from the Grand Pacific and marched in an orderly body along Clark and Adams streets to Michigan-avenue. As they passed the Matteson House on Old-Prosperity, where the Sherman Club, of Massachusetts, had hung out a banner with "Old Prosperity" and the motto, "Will John Sherman, Republican, and prosperity go together?" flaunted again at a few men who shouted for Sherman, and their tormentors gave a feeble cheer for their candidate, which the crowd gave back in a tremendous shout, and it "served them right." The Senator smirked as the head of the delegation, arm in arm with Gen. Arthur. Then came Gen. Tracy and Edwards Pierrepont, Gen. Sharpe and Henry R. Pierson, ex-Minister Stoughton, Senator Robertson, Gen. James W. Husted, Senator Woodin, and Senator Wagner, and the rest of the 140 delegates and alternates. As they tramped along, the swaying crowds upon the sidewalks fall back and made way, and several times cheers were given for Grant and Conkling.

While the Convention was in session and until the adjournment at 3 o'clock, the tireless crowds hung about, vainly expecting a general distribution of tickets. A few persons who left the building during the opening hour because they were too far from the platform to hear anything that was said by the speakers, comforted such of the disappointed as they met. When the great Convention broke up for the day, the thousands of people who had waited so patiently, joined the rush back to the hotels, and once more the scenes of dispute, the cheering, and the noisy persuading were renewed in the halls and parlors, in the State head-quarters, and on the streets, wherever two or three or a dozen men happened to meet and compare their respective opinions about candidates.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.

AN IMPOSING GATHERING OF GREAT MEN—THE HALL AND ITS DECORATIONS—SENATOR CAMERON'S OPENING SPEECH—SENATOR HOAR MADE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN—THE PRELIMINARY WORK.

CHICAGO, June 2.—After all the conflicts of an exciting canvass, the chosen representatives of the Republican Party have taken their seats in convention to choose by their votes the man under whose command they shall enter the great contest of next November. The scene has been transferred from the crowded corridors and parlors of the hotels to the great hall of deliberation, where the enthusiasm of the earnest advocates, which till now has been unrestrained, will be governed by the rules of parliamentary procedure. So unceasing has been the discussion of the merits of candidates, so crowded the hotels and the head-quarters of delegations, and so heavy the pressure upon men who had come here with well-defined intentions, that at the beginning of the session of the Convention there goes up a great sigh of relief. Active politicians, earnest partisans, weary journalists, and landlords who have been trying to solve the problem how to put seven men into one bed, begin to assume an air of satisfaction, some because of labor which has received its reward, and others because the area in which their work must be done has become so much smaller. The forces, which have not been circumscribed until to-day, are now gathered in one sheaf. The Republican sentiment of the country, which has been seeking a centre for so many days, has found it. A focus has been reached, and that focus is the organized Convention, with its committees.

More than 8,000 persons gathered to-day in the great space which has been provided for the meeting. This hall is within the limits of the southern half of the Exposition Building, and is nearly 400 feet long and 100 feet wide. The original structure reminds one, internally, of the Grand Central Depot in New-York, but great galleries have been erected near the walls, and so many other changes have been made that its appearance has been totally changed. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the hall was two-thirds full. It is in the form of an ellipse. At one end is the main platform for the Chairman, members of the National Committee, and distinguished guests. In front of this, and on a lower plane, are the representatives of the leading daily journals; again, in front of these sit the regular delegates. Behind them are the alternates, and the remainder of the seats are for the people at large who have secured tickets.

The interior of the vast auditorium was a scene long to be remembered. The decorations had been arranged with care, and they were at once appropriate, expressive, and beautiful. Hundreds of flags draped the front of the long galleries, and hung in festoons from the braces which supported the arched roof. Over the Chairman's desk was suspended a huge bell of banners, sheltering a large portrait of the late Senator Chandler, the bulwark of firm and true Republicanism. On one side was a portrait of Gen. Dix, and on the other one of Richard Yates. Along the sides of the hall and over the galleries hung portraits of Owen Lovejoy, Joshua R. Giddings, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner, Oliver P. Morton, Ben Wade, Gov. Andrew, William Pitt Fessenden, and William H. Seward. From the centre, over the heads of the delegates, was suspended a portrait of George Washington. Stretched across the rear end of the auditorium were the words: "And that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall never perish from the earth," divided by a portrait of the martyred Lincoln. Along the front of the galleries were shields bearing the arms of the several States, above busts of the great men of the nation's history. The main platform was adorned by plants and flowers, and on guard behind the Chairman's desk stood a white statue of Liberty.

THE DELEGATES AND GUESTS.

The front of the space reserved for delegates was held by Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Just in the rear of the Districts sat the delegation from New-York, a long gap in the line of flags which marked the delegations showing the overtopping influence of the Empire State. When Senator Conkling came in and took his seat a great cheer arose and shook the banners which hung from the girders far above. Away to the right sat the 48 delegates from Illinois, and close to the aisle could be seen the dark countenance and fearless eyes of Senator John A. Logan. As one took in at a glance the field of faces which stretched far to the northern end of the hall and then studied the delegates who first arrested the wandering eye, a host of prominent men were seen. White was alternated with black, as the colored men sat side by side with the white representatives of the great party which had freed them from slavery. A leader among these colored delegates was Blanche K. Bruce, who has reached the high honor of a seat in the United States Senate. Every one of these dark faces glowed with intelligence and a deep and thoughtful interest in the most important business which had called them to this great meeting. No delegation in the great body was more eagerly inquired for than that from the Empire State. To persons who are acquainted with the faces of public men in New-York it was not difficult to pick out her representatives. Sitting at the end next the aisle and in the front row of the 70 men from the great State was Senator Roscoe Conkling, serene as the June sun that shone in at the windows. He glanced around him from time to time, now and then ran his fingers through his hair, or leaned over to consult with Edwin M. Stoughton, who sat just behind him, and whose silvery, curled locks and clear-cut features made him a prominent figure in the assemblage. Next to Senator Conkling was Gen. Chester A. Arthur, and beyond the ex-Collector were Gen. Roger Pryor, Gov. Cornell's alternate; John M. Francis (Senator Lewis V. Baker's alternate), Benjamin F. Tracy. In the second row of seats sat Mr. Stoughton, John J. O'Brien and sent Mr. O'Brien was the portly Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., and the boyish figure of Charles E. Cornell, a pale, sandy, and undersized youth, the son of the Governor, was wedged in between the Police Justice and ex-Police Commissioner De Witt C. Wheeler. Beyond these persons was Edward Pierrepont calmly smoothing the three green tufts of moss on his smooth face. Near Mr. Pierrepont was Comptroller Alonzo Green B. French, conspicuous by his ruddy complexion and white mustache. Scattered among the New-York delegation were other persons whose names have been before the public frequently. Senator Robertson and Gen. Husted sat together, and the Senator frequently conversed with his colleague in whispers behind his fan. Just behind these two processing Republicans sat those two stalwarts, Speaker Sharpe and Henry R. Pierson. Senator Wagner and George West were together, and the ministerial Senator Seadone and his colleague occupied the remotest corner of the space allotted to New-York.

The gallery behind the Chairman's stand, which was set aside for distinguished guests, was literally thronged with men whose names are familiar in all parts of the Union. Senator Jones, of Nevada, easy-faced and good-natured, sat talking with the modest and clear-headed New-York Congressman, John H. Starin. Near him was Postmaster James, of New-York, and just beyond him Frederick Douglass, white-headed and robust, was a most prominent figure. Judge Taft, of Ohio, was near at hand, and, eagerly watching the proceedings, continued to predict that the nomination of his old friend Grant was assured. Congressman Frye, of Maine, was also an occupant of the platform. Seated beside him was Thomas P. Keogh, the Secretary of the National Committee. Not far distant was Gov. Cullum, of Illinois; Ellis H. Roberts, Senator Conkling's leading opponent in Utica; Stewart L. Woodford, who presided over the Veteran's Convention which was held here yesterday; George C. Gorham, the stalwart of California; Gen. Beaver, a prominent member of the soldiers' organization, and that distinguished citizen of Ohio, Brother-in-law Moulton.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

At a few minutes past 1 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by three strokes of the gavel in the hands of Senator Cameron. A chorus of cheers greeted his appearance, and then there was silence, while prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Kittridge, a clergyman who is fortunate in possessing a good voice. The prayer was appropriately impartial, and contained no passage which the most heated partisan could regard as a request that the Omnipotent should favor his candidate. Among those who stood in the front ranks on the platform during the delivery of the prayer, were Congressman Frye, of Maine, and Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, and ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana.

Secretary Keogh then read the call. The Blaine men, eager to seize every pretext for sensational effect, leaped to the floor with their feet when the words "two delegates from each Congressional District" were reached.

Then Senator Cameron read a brief address, in which he neither disguised his own sentiments nor omitted unmistakable declarations of loyalty to his party and intense desire for unity and victory. At the outset he expressed the hope that the bitterness which had been manifested during the canvass would entirely disappear before the Convention's entrance upon its grave duties. All should strive to place in nomination the strongest possible candidates—men strong in themselves and in the confidence and affections of the people, and men who would command the respect of the civilized world. These last words were recognized as pointing toward the ex-President, and were met by hearty applause. Our country had become so great, the Chairman continued, that it could no longer be satisfied with isolation. It must place at the head of its Government men familiar with the affairs of other nations in order that our commerce might be extended and take the prominent position which our agriculture and manufactures have secured. "Do not for a moment," said he, "doubt the strength of our institutions. They have been tried in blood and came from the contest better, stronger, purer than the most ardent patriot dared to hope for. No combination of circumstances, no coterie of individuals, no personal ambition, can ever prevail against the intelligence and inborn love of liberty which are implanted in the hearts of Americans." These words, in themselves a sufficient answer to some of the most specious pleas made by the supporters of Senator Blaine, were warmly applauded. In conclusion, he urged all true and unselfish Republicans to vie with each other for the success of the ticket.

After the applause had ceased, he announced that he had been requested by the committee to nominate Senator Hoar for temporary Chairman, and the Senator was elected by a tremendous shout. The address of the temporary Chairman was as follows:

SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for this distinguished mark of your confidence. The framers of the Constitution expected that the President would be chosen by Electors, who were to assemble in their respective States, and in consultation with each other, give their ballots for a chief magistrate; and in case of a failure by the Electors, the House of Representatives, acting by States, were to make a choice from the four who had the highest number of votes in the Colleges, so far from popular action did the Constitution remove the choice of the Executive. But the people, by the customs they have established, have baffled the expectation of the framers of the Constitution. The Elector of to-day is but a scribe. The conventions of the great political parties designate each a man—for the people vote directly through their agents, the Electors—and to a choice between whom they are practically restricted. The function of this Convention, therefore, is to name one of the two men from whom the people of the United States are to select their President. If it performs its duties wisely, fearlessly, freely, it is to name the man whom the people will make their President. Your tenure of office is brief, but scarcely any duty is intrusted to the most honored citizens of the Republic which in dignity, in authority, in far-reaching public importance equals yours.

It is 20 years since the Republican Convention met in this city, which, after a stormy, but friendly, contest, put in nomination Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. Abraham Lincoln has gone to his rest. His companion upon that ticket, in a fresh and vigorous age, is present with us to give no counsel from the stores of an experience gathered from a life of honorable public service. Lincoln has gone to his rest, as have Douglass and Breckinridge, his two competitors for the great office of the Presidency, but the parties which confronted each other then confront each other now, unchanged in purpose, in temper, and in character. The Democratic Party was ruled, as now, by the South. The single purpose of its being was to give supremacy to the oligarchies of the South, and office without influence to their subservient Northern allies. In the pursuit of that end every good public interest was sacrificed or disregarded, expending little for public improvements either in the West, or in inland, river, or lake. In 1860 the credit of the nation was poor, its Treasury empty, its 6 per cent. bonds below par. Our unprotected manufacturers contended at fearful disadvantage with the pauper labor of Europe, on whose workshops we depended for a large portion of the necessaries and comforts of life. Our little Navy was scattered over the four quarters of the globe. Four millions of our countrymen were in hopeless bondage. To them, every new State, as it took its place in the great family, but added a new dungeon to their gloomy prison-house. At last, as the Democratic Party let go its hold on power, the national flag itself seemed about to be folded and laid aside, to be regarded thenceforth as an miserable symbol of the fatality and folly of the last great experiment of self-government. The Democratic Party confronts us to-day, as I said, unchanged in purpose, in temper, and in character. United in nothing else, providing no other measure of policy, it urges its warfare upon the same guards which the nation has thrown around the purity of its elections. It can see no other evil, except that a freeman should cast a free vote under the protection of the national authority. In Louisiana and Mississippi it is the accomplice of the White Leagues and the Kuklux; in South Carolina it is the ally of the honest ballot box and shotgun; in New-York it issues fraudulent naturalization papers, three or more thousand in number. In Maine its ambitious larceny tries to pilfer a whole State Government at once. In Delaware it looks with complacency on the whipping-post. As in the war it found in the Constitution nothing which could protect the national life, so in peace it finds nothing there which can protect the national honor. Can you find in the history of the Democratic Party for the past 16 years anything that the Democratic Party has either done or tried to do, except to break down the laws and safeguard so as to make such things possible?

The Republican Party has no such miserable history. Rebellion subdued, slaves freed, great public ways constructed, Homesteads issued, naturalization treaty, public credit re-established, debt diminished, sound currency restored, flag respected above all. But not for these things alone, or chiefly, does the Republican Party live; the Republic lives. The Republican Party lives that every man within our borders may dwell secure in a happy home, may cast and have counted his equal vote, may send his child at the public charge to a free school. Until these things come to pass, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, the mission of our party is not accomplished, nor its warfare with its ancient adversary ended.

In conclusion, he declared his intention to fill the chair without respect to any person or the desire of any delegate.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business were then made up in the usual way, in accordance with the selections already made by the several delegations, a resolution providing for such action having been offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, and adopted. The list of the committees is as follows:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alabama	Benjamin S. Turner.
Arkansas	O. P. Snyder.
California	John Mansfield.
Colorado	John A. Eliot.
Connecticut	John M. Douglass.
Delaware	Christian Feblget.
Florida	R. J. Shipman.
Georgia	Madison Davis.
Illinois	Richard Whiting.
Indiana	J. J. Todd.
Iowa	John W. Sharp.
Kansas	S. S. Benedict.
Kentucky	Morris C. Hutchins.
Louisiana	——
Maine	L. G. Downes.
Maryland	Charles T. Westcott.
Massachusetts	William R. S. Hopkins.
Michigan	S. C. Watkins.
Minnesota	J. V. Daniels.
Mississippi	J. Hill.
Missouri	Luther C. Slavens.
Nebraska	Y. L. Bierbower.
Nevada	R. Strother.
New-Hampshire	S. W. Hale.
New-Jersey	James Gopsill.
New-York	Henry R. Pierson.
North Carolina	Rufus Barringer.
Ohio	Alphonso Hart.
Oregon	O. P. Tompkins.
Pennsylvania	Howard J. Reeder.
Rhode Island	Almon R. Goodwin.
South Carolina	W. J. Whipper.
Tennessee	M. E. Cate.
Texas	W. H. Hokes.
Vermont	Henry C. Belden.
Virginia	H. Clay Harris.
West Virginia	J. E. Riley.
Wisconsin	William H. Carter.
Arizona	——
Dakota	——
District of Columbia	——
Idaho	George L. Shoup.
Montana	Robert R. Fisk.
New-Mexico	William Breeden.
Utah	V. L. C. Silvas.
Washington	Thomas L. Minor.
Wyoming	W. A. Carter.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Alabama	J. H. Thomasson.
Arkansas	J. H. Johnson.
California	E. A. Davis.
Colorado	M. N. Meguire.
Connecticut	Daniel Chadwick.
Delaware	Benjamin Burton.
Florida	James Dean.
Georgia	R. D. Lock.
Illinois	Andrew W. Metcalf.
Indiana	Byron W. Langdon.
Iowa	S. M. Clark.
Kansas	George H. Case.
Kentucky	W. Godfrey Hunter.
Louisiana	——
Maine	Llewellyn Powers.
Maryland	Jacob A. Weaver, Jr.
Massachusetts	Robert M. Moore, Jr.
Michigan	J. H. Chandler.
Minnesota	E. F. Drake.
Mississippi	H. C. Carter.
Missouri	Thomas B. Rodgers.
Nebraska	J. L. Mitchell.
Nevada	W. W. Bishop.
New-Hampshire	James G. Sturgess.
New-Jersey	C. H. Simonson.
New-York	George H. Sharpe.
North Carolina	O. H. Blocker.
Ohio	James A. Garfield.
Oregon	D. C. Ireland.
Pennsylvania	W. H. Armstrong.
Rhode Island	Thomas W. Chase.
South Carolina	Charles M. Wilder.
Tennessee	J. M. Cordell.
Texas	William Chambers.
Vermont	John B. Mead.
Virginia	W. R. Watkins.
West Virginia	A. G. Moore.
Wisconsin	A. J. Turner.
Arizona	J. S. Vosburg.
Dakota	C. T. McCoy.
District of Columbia	John F. Cook.
Idaho	George L. Shoup.
Montana	Henry M. Blake.
New-Mexico	William L. Rynerson.
Utah	——
Washington	Thomas D. Brents.
Wyoming	——

CREDENTIALS.

Alabama	Isaac Heyman.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton.
California	Creed Haymond.
Colorado	George S. Clark.
Connecticut	Samuel C. Fessenden.
Delaware	James R. Lofland.
Florida	Joseph E. Lee.
Georgia	Edwin Belcher.
Illinois	Owen R. Raum.
Indiana	S. K. Higinbotham.
Iowa	J. S. Clarkson.
Kansas	B. F. Simpson.
Kentucky	Richard H. Sgall.
Louisiana	——
Maine	A. A. Strout.
Maryland	William J. Hooper.
Massachusetts	James R. Codman.
Michigan	Omar D. Conger.
Minnesota	D. L. Sabin.
Mississippi	P. M. Libbey.
Missouri	Harrison E. Havens.
Nebraska	N. S. Forsenger.
Nevada	M. D. Foley.
New-Hampshire	William E. Chandler.
New-Jersey	Chilion Bowden.
New-York	Benjamin F. Tracy.
North Carolina	George W. Price, Jr.
Ohio	Warren M. Bateman.
Oregon	John A. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania	John Cessna.
Rhode Island	John P. Sanborn.
South Carolina	William N. Taft.
Tennessee	J. M. Thornbury.
Texas	Webster Flanagan.
Vermont	John W. Stewart.
Virginia	C. C. Thompkins.
West Virginia	J. M. Hagan.
Wisconsin	Edward Sanderson.
Arizona	R. C. McCormick.
Dakota	Porter Warner.
District of Columbia	Sayles J. Bowen.
Idaho	George L. Shoup.
Montana	Henry M. Blake.
New-Mexico	William Breeden.
Utah	——
Washington	T. L. Minor.
Wyoming	W. A. Carter.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama	William Youngblood.
Arkansas	H. S. Holland.
California	D. S. Payne.
Colorado	Amos Steck.
Connecticut	H. C. Robinson.
Delaware	Levi G. Clark.
Florida	T. O. Humphries.
Georgia	A. R. Bond.
Illinois	Emory A. Storrs.
Indiana	George W. Friedley.
Iowa	George D. Perkins.
Kansas	R. W. Perkins.
Kentucky	A. T. Wood.
Louisiana	——
Maine	Lewis Barker.
Maryland	J. Morrison Harris.
Massachusetts	James M. Barker.
Michigan	George A. Farr.
Minnesota	D. Sholes.
Mississippi	Charles W. Clarke.
Missouri	E. T. Van Horne.
Nebraska	J. N. Dawes.
Nevada	T. D. Edwards.
New-Hampshire	Charles Holman.
New-Jersey	William Walter Phelps.
New-York	Edwards Pierrepont.
North Carolina	James H. Harris.
Ohio	Rodney M. Slocum.
Oregon	H. W. Scott.
Pennsylvania	William B. Rodgers.
Rhode Island	Charles H. Handley.
South Carolina	D. D. McCall.
Tennessee	Horace H. Harrison.
Texas	J. G. Tracy.
Vermont	George G. Benedict.
Virginia	James D. Brady.
West Virginia	C. D. Hubbard.
Wisconsin	Joseph V. Quarles.
Arizona	J. A. Tenney.
Dakota	C. T. McCoy.
District of Columbia	John F. Cook.
Idaho	George L. Shoup.
Montana	Robert R. Fisk.
New-Mexico	W. L. Rynerson.
Utah	Tracy Tracy.
Washington	Thomas H. Brents.
Wyoming	W. A. Carter.

The Territory of Utah was not called, and at the end of the announcements, Mr. Frye, of Maine, one of the leaders of the Blaine forces, arose and demanded that it should be called. The Chairman said that Utah would be called at three more announcements. The great audience sat in silence, in a state of impatience, as it listened to the giving of the roll. At once Senator Conkling rose in his place amid the deafening cheers and said, in a manner and tone which seemed to represent some great force waiting to burst its bonds: "There is objection, Mr. President." To many it seemed that the conflict between the opposing forces in the Convention was now to begin and the leader of the friends of Grant awakened a storm of applause and drew upon himself the attention of every one in the great hall. The Senator proceeded to say that he understood Utah had been omitted from the National Committee's roll because of a contest in that Territory. It had been understood, he maintained, that the Convention was to stand by the roll which had been agreed upon until contests like this had been settled. Mr. Frye replied that the committee had agreed to put Utah on the roll, and this announcement was followed by long and loud applause from the galleries. Mr. Frye added that the Secretary had just informed him that the omission had been made by mistake. Mr. Conkling said that if such was the case, Mr. Frye's motion had been misleading. If a mistake had been made, no motion was necessary and no objection would have been heard from him. If mistakes were not corrected by a unanimous vote, it would not be his fault. This reply won the hearts of the galleries and the applause was uproarious. Utah was called, after Mr. Frye had tried to show that he had not known about the mistake when he made the motion, and the spectators settled back into their seats with the feeling that a threatening cloud had risen above the horizon only to disappear again.

CREDENTIALS AND CONTESTS.

A resolution offered by ex-Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, that the roll of the States and Territories should be called for credentials and notices of contests, to be given without statement or debate, was passed, and the routine business was resumed. From the Alabama delegation came notice of a contest over three seats, presented by one of the contestants, Rapier, a Revenue Agent, who has been industriously laboring for his master, Secretary Sherman. The credentials of the Illinois delegation were sent up to the desk by Senator Logan, and a few minutes later those of the 10 districts over whose claim there promises to be an interesting struggle were presented. The credentials of the so-called regular delegation from Louisiana were handed in by ex-Gov. Warmoth, and those of the contestants by Taylor Beattie. Notice of contest in Pennsylvania was given by Gen. Beaver, and Mr. Conkling submitted the papers in the contest in Utah.

A FIRE FOR THE VETERANS.

When these proceedings were ended, Senator Logan stood upon his chair and offered a resolution directing the assignment of 500 tickets each day of the veteran soldiers who had come to the city for the purpose of attending the reunion which was held yesterday. The cheers from the galleries showed that the spectators deeply sympathized with this proposition. "In 1868," said the Senator, "I was Chairman of the Veterans' Association, and I marched into the Republican Convention as the head of the soldiers. In response to a cordial invitation, these veterans are here to-day and they expect as good treatment as they have received before. I am told that the National Committee has voted down their application for admission. If that be true I ask the Convention now to do them justice. What Republican will bar out these men who saved your nation?" The Senator's remarks, which plainly came from his heart and were emphasized by some degree of indignation, aroused the sympathy of the great body of his hearers, and the sentiment of the audience was shown by long rounds of applause. He pointed to the many vacant seats, abandoned by persons who had found their dinners more attractive than the Convention's proceedings, and urged the justice of his position, adding that no advantage was sought for any candidate in his resolution. Before closing he directed the attention of the Convention's officers to the unsatisfactory manner in which he had been granted admission.

Gen. Kilpatrick followed Senator Logan in support of his resolution. In recognizing him, the Chairman designated him as "Mr. Fitzpatrick, of New-Jersey." The General asserted that soldiers had a right in the Convention, whoever might be their favorite candidate, and declared that he would never turn his back on them.

The resolution was then passed with only one dissenting voice. The owner of this voice was saluted by cries of "Put him out."

After the veterans had been provided for the several committees were conducted to their rooms, and Senator Conkling moved that the Convention adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, saying that some of the committees would not be ready to report in time for an evening session. "I hope," said he, "that all the committees will be ready then, and that we can speedily conclude that work which has, in my belief, so much to do with the future welfare of the country." The motion was seconded and supported by Mr. Hale, of Maine, and as in this way it was shown that adjournment was agreeable to the Blaine men, it was unanimously passed.

THE WORK OF COMMITTEES.

SENATOR HOAR TO BE MADE PERMANENT PRESIDENT—THE CONTESTED CASES AND THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Committee on Permanent Organization were shown into the room prepared for them, nearly all the members being present. On motion, Mr. Henry R. Pierson, of New-York, was made Chairman, and I. T. Downes, of Maine, Secretary. Organization having been effected, the committee took a recess until this evening. On reassembling in the Convention building, the first business was the motion of E. C. Watkins, of Michigan, that the Hon. George F. Hoar be made permanent President of the Convention. Mr. Morris Hutchings, of Kentucky, placed in nomination Gen. J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland. Speeches were made at some length in favor of each of these candidates. The nomination of Mr. Hoar was urged as one that would be satisfactory to a large majority of the delegates and offensive to none. His conduct in the Convention this morning was alluded to as entirely fair, and assurance was given, in the slight experience of the man before the delegates, that he would be most impartial. The nomination of Gen. Creswell was urged as a compliment to the South, as well as on the ground that he was eminently fitted, to discharge the duties of the position. The motion was then made to proceed with the call of the roll by States. This was carried and the roll was called. The vote stood 31 for Hoar and 9 for Creswell, Pennsylvania and Arizona being absent. The two Secretaries of the temporary organization, John H. Roberts, of Illinois, and C. L. McKee, of Pennsylvania, were continued as Secretaries of the permanent organization, and a third, George M. Buchanan, of Mississippi, was added to the number. The different States then named their Vice-Presidents and assistant Secretaries. The Hon. George F. Hoar was declared the candidate for permanent President, as the unanimous choice of the committee. The result of the meeting was not assuring to the friends of Gen. Grant. Gen. Creswell was their candidate for Chairman, and it was believed that he would be acceptable to all sides.

The Committee on Credentials has been in session with closed doors in the Sherman House all the evening, and it is understood that adjournment will not be reached until all the business before the committee has been transacted. At 10:30 ex-Gov. Finch block[illegible] the committee for the purpose of asking when the Louisiana contest would be considered. He was told that the case would not be reached before midnight or 1 o'clock. A session lasting far into the night is expected. It is announced that in the Alabama case the committee voted to seat the delegates who were elected by districts. This points to a similar decision in the Illinois cases.

The first contest taken up was from Alabama. The credentials of James T. Rapier, under the hand of the Chairman and Secretary of the Fourth Congressional District, were presented, and after hearing arguments pro and con, the committee, by a vote of 31 yeas to 13 nays, three not voting, decided to report his name to the Convention as entitled to a seat from the district named. The vote in this case shows the composition of the committee. The yeas were California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Dakota, District of Columbia, Idaho, Montana, New-Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; nays, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New-York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia—31 to 13.

The contest in the Seventh District of Alabama, in which Willard Warner and William H. Smith, (anti-Grant,) elected by the district convention, claimed the seats now occupied by A. Bingham and R. A. Mosley, Jr., elected by the State Convention and instructed for Grant, next came up. After hearing statements, by which it appeared that Bingham and Mosley had been seated in place of Warner and Smith, on the latter refusing to take a pledge to obey the State Convention's instructions, a discussion ensued, in which Mr. Chandler, Gen. Tracey, and others joined. Gen. Tracey asked if the committee was prepared to usurp the right for the National Convention to undo the action of State Conventions in the election of delegates. Mr. Chandler replied that he had no hesitation in stating that in voting on this case, or any other which might come before the committee, he would vote to seat in the Convention any delegates honestly and regularly elected by districts in any case where the State by an arbitrary majority had overridden the expressed choice of a district. On motion, the decision in the case under discussion was postponed until after the hearing of the Illinois contest. The committee, at 10 o'clock, took a recess, after which the Illinois case will be taken up.

At midnight Kirk Hawes had just concluded the presentation of the case of the contesting Illinois delegations. He not only claimed that the committee should seat the 20 delegates from the contesting districts, but that it should declare the seats of the four delegates at large vacant on the ground that they were chosen by a State Convention in which the majority had been obtained by improper exclusion of the regularly-appointed delegation from Cook County, citing the vote which gave only a majority of 88 against the solid Farwell Hall delegation of 90, which would have shown a majority the other way had the 56 unconvened delegates from Cook not been excluded from the Convention. The committee has limited the time for presentation of the case to three hours. Col. R. G. Ingersoll will make the concluding argument for the contestants, after the Hon. Emery A. Storrs had presented the case of the sitting delegation.

A vote is not likely to be taken in the case before 9 o'clock to-morrow, when the Alabama contest will also be voted on.

The room of the Iowa delegation, in the Sherman House, was occupied to-night by the Committee on Resolutions, who held a protracted session, that was still in session at midnight. At the meeting of the Committee for Organization, held immediately after the Convention adjourned, the Grant men were very careful in securing the election of the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont for Chairman. The committee then separated, and did not meet again until 8 o'clock. In the meantime, they were sought for by hosts of persons who were anxious to get all sorts of planks into the platform. The representatives from the Pacific coast wished to incorporate an anti-Chinese plank. The advocates of woman suffrage, in the persons of half a dozen fashionable ladies, were frantic to secure the adoption of a clause favoring the extension of the voting privilege to women. Hosts of advisers cropped up on every hand, including the Protectionists, of Pennsylvania, who desired to give some counsel as to tariff allusions. The committee spent a good deal of time considering the proposition regarding an anti-Chinese plank in the platform, and at midnight were still discussing that subject.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST.

TEN THOUSAND POLIT

Conkling, though short, was full of encouragement to the delegates. He declared that there was no occasion on the part of Grant's friends to be cast down. Speaking most earnestly and emphatically, he asserted that just so sure as a vote was taken in the Convention, the largest number of votes on the first ballot would be cast for U. S. Grant, and just so sure as the oak grew from the acorn, the votes of the weaker would go to the stronger. Alluding scornfully to the attempt made in forming the Committee on Credentials to injure the cause of Gen. Grant, he said that contests had been trumped up in the Territories in order that two opponents of their candidate could be admitted as delegates where they were not entitled to one. "Our candidate," said he, "is one who cannot be thrust out of sight. The silent man of Galena cannot be pulled down or pismired to death." He closed by urging the delegates to stand firm. If they had only 300 votes on the first ballot, he believed that not only the 79 additional votes needed, but 80 would soon be found to join the larger body. The speech was frequently and vociferously applauded, and the delegates separated with the determination to stand firm for Grant to the end.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

BLAINE'S FRIENDS FEELING ANXIOUS—THE POSITION OF MR. EDMUNDS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The announcement that the threatened difficulty, in connection with the temporary organization of the National Republican Convention, had been satisfactorily removed and that harmony had been fully restored, was received here with great rejoicing by all Republicans. From noon until the first dispatch was received from Chicago announcing the opening of the Convention, crowds assembled about the telegraph offices in the corridors of the Capitol, anxiously awaiting the reception of the first intelligence. The first dispatch received announced that Senator Cameron had called the Convention to order, and soon thereafter dispatches were posted on the bulletin boards announcing that Senator Hoar had been unanimously chosen temporary Chairman, that the Committee on Credentials had been appointed, and that adjournment had followed until to-morrow morning. The popular interest felt in the Convention was manifested by large crowds which hung about the bulletin boards placed in front of the telegraph offices throughout the city and in the principal hotels.

The friends of all the candidates express themselves as being satisfied with the result of the first day's work, and all the bitterness which was engendered by the heated contest of the past few days at Chicago has passed away, and is entirely forgotten in the congratulations exchanged by Republicans of all shades of feeling over the harmonious opening of the Convention. The friends of Gen. Grant are still confident that he will be nominated. The friends of Mr. Blaine try hard to maintain a feeling of composure, but their enthusiasm has received a check, and it is plain that they view the renewal of the contest to-morrow with serious apprehensions. Mr. Blaine remained at his house, in direct communication with his Chicago managers, until the Convention was organized, when he went to the Senate Chamber and mingled with his colleagues, at times holding protracted and earnest conversation with those who favor his nomination. Secretary Sherman spent the day at his office in the Treasury Department, where he received from his special wire early intelligence of the progress of affairs at Chicago. The Secretary and his friends are hopeful, and seem to think that the close of the first day's figuring has left him in good position for future operations.

The more disinterested observers here discussed to-day the probability of the nomination of Senator Edmunds, in the event of Gen. Grant's failure, and among these the opinion largely prevails that Gen. Grant's strength in that event will go to the Vermont Senator. Mr. Edmunds, having been appointed one of the visitors to the United States Military Academy, left here for West Point early on Monday last. The report that Mr. Edmunds, some time ago, wrote a letter positively forbidding the use of his name in connection with the Chicago nomination, is denied by those who are intimate with him. These persons say that Mr. Edmunds, when speaking upon the subject, has always said that he would not permit the use of his name as a candidate, and that he always expressed himself in unequivocal terms in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant. They further say that Mr. Edmunds felt so earnestly upon this subject, that he made known his determination after Vermont instructed her delegation to present his name to the Chicago Convention, positively forbidding such use of his name and declaring that he had no desire for the office of President of the United States. He was persuaded, however, not to carry out this determination, and to promise his friends that he would do nothing whatever to prevent the Convention from calling upon him to bear the national standard of the Republican Party in the next campaign, if circumstances should lead the Convention to take such action. This explanation of Mr. Edmunds's feelings toward Gen. Grant, and of his position in reference to the Chicago nomination, was made to THE TIMES'S correspondent by two of Mr. Edmunds's intimate friends, and is beyond doubt absolutely correct.

The character of the dispatches sent from Chicago to some anti-Grant papers may be inferred from a statement contained in a dispatch printed in to-day's *New-York Tribune*, which states that Gen. Belknap was seen last night, after the adjournment of the Executive Committee, walking about the corridors of the Palmer House, apparently well pleased with the situation of affairs. Gen. Belknap has not been at Chicago for some time, and has not been outside of Washington, where he is practicing law, for several weeks.

THEY DON'T WANT TO QUARREL.

The London *Standard*, which used to show a yard or two of fiery-forked tongue whenever it spoke of this country, now roars as gently as any sucking dove about the fishery dispute. It says: "The United States does a more extensive trade with the Dominion than the Dominion does with her, and, as the Newfoundland fish-oil and dried cod always command a market, to tax their products before they enter the United States seems very like punishing the Americans to spite the Canadians. We have, however, no desire to quarrel with the great Republic. With the exception of this little cloud the diplomatic horizon is perfectly clear, and at no time in the history of the two countries were they better friends than now. Nor will the bickers of a few fishermen again divide us. The treaty, it is provided by one of its clauses, must be revised two years hence. This period can easily be anticipated, and as it is plain that the compact is not altogether working smoothly, now is as good a period as later. The object of the treaty was to render the coast fisheries of North America mutually beneficial to the fishermen on its shores, irrespective of nationality. If one party benefits by the arrangement more than another, it ceases to be a bargain. This Mr. Evarts would have had Lord Salisbury to be persuaded it had ceased to be. The question can surely be settled in the course of a few weeks, and the settlement will be all the pleasanter, quicker, and more lasting the less is said about retaliation, indemnity, and similar unconciliatory subjects."

HAWTHORNE AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

From the Sunday-School Times.

It is worth remembering, now that the Sunday-school Centenary is on the eve of celebration, that Nathaniel Hawthorne once planned the writing of the story of Robert Raikes's work in the establishment of Sunday-schools; and that he made a note with reference to this undertaking in that part of his diary which was published, after his death, as the "American Note-Books." It is interesting to think how such a subject would have been elaborated under the master hand of our greatest American prose writer. This purpose of Hawthorne is the more notable from the fact that at the time when it was made, many years ago, not all literary men of the first rank would have thought any Sunday-school theme worthy of their attention, even if they had been able to say that they were familiar with it.

A SUIT ABOUT MATTHEW BAIRD'S WILL.

From the Philadelphia Press, June 2.

An equity suit has been begun in Court No. 3 by Mrs. Ella V. [illegible], formerly Miss Ella V. Baird, daughter of the late Matthew Baird. The defendants are James W. Carson and W. W. [illegible], Trustees under a deed of trust made for the use and benefit of his six children by Matthew Baird in April, 1865, when Miss Baird was about 11 years of age. Her share was [illegible], and she claims that this sum has produced an additional $100,000 up to the time she arrived at full age, and the suit is to recover the latter amount. The Trustees refused to pay, saying that the deed of trust directs them to capitalize the $100,000 and the original [illegible], and pay only the income of it to Mrs. [illegible] for life, and not to pay to her the principal. The case will be heard in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DEALING WITH THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE GREEK BOUNDARY QUESTION—THE REACTION IN ALBANIA MAKING PROGRESS—A REVIEW OF THE CONDITION IN THE EAST AT THE PRESENT TIME.

LONDON, June 2.—A Berlin dispatch this afternoon says: "The preliminaries for the supplementary conference in this city have been arranged. Prince Bismarck will soon go to Kissengen."

A Vienna dispatch says: "The signs are becoming more numerous that the reaction in Albania is making progress. In the conference held at Scutari on May 29, the party which is adverse to offensive action and ready to await the decision of the powers gained the upper hand, and it was decided to address another memorandum to the Consular corps at Scutari. The conference served to widen still more the breach already existing between the Mohammedan and Catholic chieftains. The chief difficulty is the money question. The contributions laid on the population are resisted, and the funds in hand and credit are exhausted. This is in itself an inducement for many to desert the cause."

A Bucharest correspondent draws a comparison between the present condition of the East and that which preceded the Russo-Turkish war, and says: "The situation appears exceedingly critical to those living on the scene of action, and to insure safety against an outbreak among the elements in Turkey which cannot be influenced by any species of diplomacy, it is essential to place an adequate force immediately at Scutari and on the Greek frontier, where the inflammable elements are most excited. It will be a political miracle if another conflict does not break out before the circular notes, &c., have ceased floating aimlessly about in the Eastern atmosphere. The Russian officers are busy transforming every able-bodied Bulgarian into a soldier. Are they doing this to aid the safe transmission of protocols and identical notes?"

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, June 2.—St. Petersburg advices state that the death of the Empress of Russia is imminent.

The Captain of a vessel which has arrived at Queenstown from Demerara reports that on April 30, in latitude 30° north, longitude 60° west, he passed a raft, which had apparently been made on board of a man-of-war or a first-class steamer, as it was bolted together, not lashed, and that two days afterward he saw several corpses dressed in white. The newspapers here are inclined to connect the raft with the missing training-ship Atalanta. The Press Association says that another vessel saw the same raft, and two corpses dressed as seamen in the Navy.

A Paris dispatch says: "To-day, June 1, being the anniversary of the death of the Prince Imperial, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Princess Mathilde, and the Princes Joachim and Louis Murat attended a mass for the repose of the soul of the Prince Imperial. Many leading Bonapartists were present."

A telegram, referring to the famine in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Western Persia, states that 40,000 persons must be fed for two months, if they are to be kept alive. The telegram asks for money to purchase the grain which is still in store at Mosul. One hundred and thirty-eight persons have died of starvation at Bashkaleh. Twenty-six villages are utterly destitute. One hundred and seven persons have died of starvation at Alashgerd.

Mr. P. Lorillard's aged br. g. Parole, and 4-year-old br. c. Falsetto have accepted the conditions for the Northumberland Plate.

Mr. Jordan, Captain of the Canadian cricketers, who were playing at Leicester to-day, was apprehended as a deserter from the Second Horse Guards eight years ago.

M. Leon Say, French Ambassador to England, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet to Judges at the Mansion House last night, said he considered his mission in some sort completed, as he felt sure that England and France would soon renew, with liberal improvements, the treaties of 1860.

Sir John Lubbock (Liberal) has been elected a member of Parliament for the London University without opposition, in the place of the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, raised to the peerage.

SWANSEA, June 2.—M. De Lesseps was given a banquet here last night. Most of the leading merchants of Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea were present. M. De Lesseps said that 8,000 workmen would be enough to construct the Panama Canal, which could be completed in six years, at a cost of 512,000,000 francs. The yearly expenses, he said, would be 45,000,000 francs, and the annual interest 90,000,000 francs.

PARIS, June 2.—The resignation of the comedian Coquelin, the elder, from the Théâtre Français does not take effect until Aug. 1, 1881, and it is hoped that in the interim the matter will be arranged.

CALCUTTA, June 2.—Four companies of British troops have received orders to be in readiness to take up positions for the protection of the frontier of British Burmah.

PESTH, June 2.—The upper house of the Diet has decided to suspend the Parliamentary privilege of immunity from arrest in the case of the members of the House present at the duel, on May 24, between Count Stephen Karolyi and Count Victor Zichy.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Several Jews have been arrested near this city on a charge of being connected with the Nihilists.

LONDON, June 3.—A Kabul correspondent telegraphs: "Ibrahim Khan Maber, one of the mission to Abdurrahman Khan, has arrived from Khanabad. He brings a very cordial letter from Abdurrahman."

A Paris dispatch says all the parties in the Koechlin-Rochefort duel have arrived in Geneva. Swords are agreed upon as the weapons. The conditions are that the duel shall cease when the seconds adjudge the wounds of either sufficiently serious. The duel will not be fought at Geneva, where dueling is illegal, but will be fought, it is supposed, in Germany, near Basle.

A Kabul correspondent reports that Abdurrahman Khan has replied in cordial terms to the British letter. British emissaries believe Abdurrahman is greatly under Russian influence, and may be temporizing until he receives instructions from Tashkend.

A Berlin dispatch says it has been officially announced that during the absence of Prince Gortschakoff, M. De Giers will conduct the Foreign Office.

ITALY'S CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, June 2.—A Rome dispatch says: "The rupture between the Right and the Dissident Left is now complete."

ROME, June 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Crispi has asked leave to interpellate the Ministers on the Government's interference with the elections. This is interpreted as an expression of his intention to maintain a hostile attitude toward the Ministry.

The *Avvenire d'Italia* states that the basis of negotiations between the Ministerialists and the Dissident Left is that three portfolios shall be assigned to members of the latter party other than the leaders whom it is proposed to exclude from office for the present. In any case the Ministerial majority is precarious, as the members of the Centre lean toward the Right.

Mgr. Jacobin has asked for leave to come to Rome to give explanations of his interviews with Prince Reuss.

Gen. Bonelli, Minister of War, has resigned, and Admiral Acton, Minister of Marine, has been appointed Minister of War *ad interim*.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, on motion of Signor Damiani, of the Dissident Left, it was decided to postpone until Friday the appointment of the remaining four members of the Budget Committee. This action on the part of the Dissident Left is regarded as evidence of a wish to resume negotiations with the Constitutionalists, who voted in a body for Signor Damiani's motion.

LONDON, June 3.—A Rome dispatch says Premier Cairoli has announced that the Ministry have accepted Signor Crispi's interpellation in reference to Government interference in elections.

GERMANY'S STATE METHODS.

LONDON, June 2.—A Berlin dispatch says: "In the Bundesrath yesterday the motion of Prussia respecting the inclusion of the Lower Elbe within the Customs territory was discussed. It was finally resolved that it shall be read a first time in a plenary sitting without previously being submitted to a committee."

Another Berlin dispatch says: "Prussia's motion in the Bundesrath respecting the inclusion of the Lower Elbe within the Customs territory contemplates the transfer of the Customs frontier to Cuxhaven. Hamburg vainly demanded that the question should be referred to a technical commission."

BERLIN, June 2.—The committee charged with examination of the Church bill has rejected the first article by a vote of 13 to 8.

The first article of the Church bill, which has been rejected by the committee, gives to the Government discretionary powers in the application of those decrees which forbid any but German subjects, and all who have not undergone the course of education prescribed for other learned professions, from receiving appointments in the Catholic Church.

A CHURCH BURNED.

THE ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, IN BROOKLYN, DESTROYED.

About 12:30 o'clock this morning a bright tongue of flame shot up from the roof of the Elm-Place Congregational Church, in Elm-place, near Fulton-street, Brooklyn. A strawberry festival had been held in the church during the evening, and the sexton had left the building after turning off the lights only an hour before the fire occurred. The Rev. Joseph Wild, the Pastor, who lives opposite the church, on hearing the alarm of fire, rushed to the edifice, and, with the aid of some of his neighbors, broke in the front door, and saved his library, consisting of 800 volumes. The flames spread with great rapidity, and it soon became apparent that the building would be completely gutted. About 1 o'clock the roof fell in with a great crash, leaving only the four walls of the building standing. The church was built in 1856, at a cost of $50,000; it was insured for $30,000. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to have originated in the ladies' parlor at the back of the church.

EVENING SCHOOLS DISCUSSED.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE IN THE METHOD OF CONDUCTING THEM.

The members of the Board of Education yesterday listened to a long report made by the Committee on Evening Schools. This committee invited many of the Principals to their meetings, and obtained their views with reference to any changes which it might be desirable to make in the system, so as to obtain more satisfactory results in the punctuality and regularity of attendance, as well as in the proficiency of the pupils. The committee was unanimously of the opinion that the evening schools, as at present conducted, are not as efficient as they ought to be, and that, therefore, important changes should be made. They thought it was very evident that persons over 18 years of age would object to being placed in the same school with those of 12 years of age. Furthermore, adults, as a general thing, are desirous of acquiring proficiency in certain branches only, such as reading, penmanship, &c., and will not remain in classes where they are obliged to pursue other subjects which are indifferent to them. As a result, the adult classes have heretofore been exceedingly small. The committee were of opinion that schools similar in plan to the Evening High School should be established for persons over 16 years, wherein the studies should be optional.

As to the younger pupils, the committee thought that the present evening school system was at fault owing to the want of punctuality on the part of the pupils attending these schools. The committee recommended that the doors of the schools be closed a quarter of an hour after the regular time for beginning the exercises of the session, so that no pupil shall be permitted to enter the building after that time. It was suggested to the committee that many of the persons attending these schools quit their day's work at 6 o'clock, and even later, not giving them sufficient time to be in their seats in season. The committee therefore recommended that the time of opening be fixed 15 minutes later than heretofore, making the time of commencement at 7:30 o'clock and the closing hour at 9:30 o'clock. It was recommended that the by-laws be amended so that the evening schools shall be classified for Juniors and Seniors, the Juniors to be between the ages of 12 and 16, and the Seniors over 16 years of age. The report of the committee was adopted.

WINDING UP BUSINESS.

Application has been made to the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey for the appointment of a Receiver for the Millville Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and also for an injunction to restrain the company from doing any further business. A temporary injunction was granted, and argument on the question of making it permanent and appointing a Receiver will be heard by the Vice-Chancellor next Tuesday. The company is located at Millville, Burlington County. It was organized in 1859 with a capital of $250,000, and commenced business eight years later. Finding themselves embarrassed recently, the company sought advice from Insurance Commissioner Kelsey. After an examination by Accountant Van Camp, Mr. Kelsey advised that the concern be wound up, whereupon the applications were made to the Court of Chancery. There is no suspicion of fraud, the embarrassment arising entirely from the failure of agents in the West and elsewhere to pay up. One agent is $30,000 in the company's debt. According to the official statement, the assets on Dec. 31, 1879, were $154,[illegible], and liabilities $117,[illegible], leaving a surplus of $36,[illegible]. Besides the assets there are $208,240 of premium notes liable to assessment for the payment of claims. An assessment of 5 per cent. on these will, it is believed, pay all the claims against the company.

JOHN CREAMER'S DEATH.

A post-mortem examination of the body of John Creamer, who died in a cell at the First Precinct Station-house, in Jersey City, Monday morning, was made yesterday by County Physician Converse, assisted by Dr. Van Vorst. Creamer was brought to the station-house on Sunday night by a policeman, who charged him with being drunk and disorderly. The Sergeant on duty thought there was something strange in the appearance of the prisoner, and Dr. King, of the Charity Hospital, who was in the station-house at the time, was requested to examine the prisoner. He did so, and announced that there was nothing ailing the man, except that he had been drinking to excess. Creamer was thereupon locked in a cell, and in the morning he was found dead. After County Physician Converse had concluded his post-mortem examination, he announced as his opinion that the man had died from suffocation, and that his condition when he was arrested did not justify his incarceration. An inquest will be held.

CHEMICAL WORKS BLOWN UP.

An explosion occurred in the chemical works of Biglow & Thomas, which is situated on the bank of the Passaic River, at East Newark, last night, resulting in the injury of one man and the destruction of the building. At 7 o'clock Benjamin Winter, the engineer, went to the engine-room for the purpose of blowing a whistle to call the men to work. He had no sooner touched the valve, when the chemical cylinder exploded. Jacob Nettler, one of four men who were in the building at the time of the explosion, was seriously injured. He was thrown 50 feet in the air and landed in a swamp. He was extricated after considerable difficulty.

A PECULIAR WILL.

Dr. Wilson J. H. Burch, who recently died at Philipsburg, left a peculiar will. Among other things it provides for a monument of granite to be erected at his grave at a cost not to exceed $50,000 or less than $40,000. It also provides that $10,000 be invested for the establishment and maintenance of a brass band, to be called the "Burch Cornet Band of the Town of Philipsburg." The sole duty of this band will be, on the anniversary of his death and on legal holidays, to march to the monument and there perform a funeral march and such other appropriate music as the leader of the band may designate.

QUEEN CITY JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—For the second day of the Queen City Jockey Club races the weather was clear and cool, but the track was still heavy. The attendance was good. The first race, for all ages, a dash of a mile and one-quarter, was won by Buckle, with Bettie F. second, and Ida Davis third. Time—2:18¾. The second race, for all ages, two-mile heats, resulted in a victory, in two heats, for Irish King, with Typhoon second, and Minnock distanced. Time—3:46¼; 3:52¾. The Cincinnati Ladies' Stakes, for 2-year olds, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, was won by Greenland, with Elma second. Time—1:23.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

ALBANY, June 2.—A State encampment of the Sons of Veterans met here to-day, and organized by the election of A. K. [illegible], of Albany, Commander; C. W. Morton, of Brooklyn, Vice-Commander; Charles [illegible], of Syracuse, Junior Vice-Commander; Theodore F. Hamilton, of Ballston, Adjutant-General; Dean Thompson, of Ballston, Chaplain. The next meeting will be held in Troy, on the second Wednesday of June, 1881.

A SUICIDE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Francis G. Parker, of Boston, who has been in this city since Tuesday last, committed suicide in his room in the Owen House this afternoon. Three shots in rapid succession were heard by the inmates of the house, and upon entering Parker's room a revolver, with three chambers discharged, was found. The shots were fired at 4 o'clock, and death occurred at 5.

BASE-BALL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2.—Providence, 8; Cleveland, 2.

BOSTON, June 2.—Boston, 4; Chicago, 5.

AMHERST, Mass., June 2.—Amherst, 6; Dartmouth, 3.

[illegible], June 2.—Yale, 4; Jersey City, [illegible].

THE PUBLIC BURDENS BILL.

ITS VARIOUS PROVISIONS SPECIFIED.

WHO ARE AFFECTED BY IT AND TO WHAT EXTENT—THE REDUCTIONS MADE BY THE BILL—A PROBLEMATICAL SAVING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The first section of the Public Burdens bill, passed by the Legislature on the [illegible] ult., abolishes, within 10 days, the Department of Buildings as an independent institution, and creates within the Fire Department a bureau of inspection of buildings, under the management of an inspector of buildings, whose duties are to be the same as those now performed by the Superintendent of Buildings, subject, however, to such rules and regulations as the Fire Commissioners may establish. The annual expenditures of the bureau are limited to $40,000, which is a saving of $31,[illegible] over those of last year. The Fire Commissioners are authorized to appoint and remove and fix the salaries of all employes of the bureau in the same manner as other employes of the Fire Department. They may abolish any existing office, clerkship, or employment in the Department of Buildings as at present organized, or may consolidate two or more if they see fit. For the purpose of reducing expenses, they may discharge any officer or other employe. All the officers of the bureau, except clerks and messengers, must be either practical architects, house carpenters or masons, and must have served a regular apprenticeship as such. They must pass an examination before the legal Board of Examiners, and a certificate of competency from that board to be filed in the Fire Department is made a prerequisite for appointment. The chief officer is excepted from this provision. No employe is permitted to carry on business as an architect, carpenter, mason, or builder while holding office.

Section 2 specifically fixes the salaries of the following-named offices, but provides that the reduction shall apply only to persons who may hereafter be elected or appointed thereto. The present holders will consequently continue to receive the old emoluments as long as they remain in office.

Office.	Salary.	Old Rate.
Mayor	$10,000	$12,000
Controller	10,000	10,000
Commissioner of Public Works	8,000	10,000
Corporation Counsel	12,000	15,000
Commissioners of Police, (4)	5,000	6,000
President of Department of Parks	5,000	6,500
Commissioner of Fire Department, (President)	5,000	7,500
Commissioners of Fire Department, (2)	5,000	5,000
Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, (President)	5,000	6,500
Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, (3)	5,000	5,000
Corporation Attorney	4,000	6,000
Public Administrator	4,000	5,000
Attorney for the Collection of the Arrears of Personal Taxes	4,000	......
Attorney for the Fire Department	4,000	......
President of the Health Department	5,000	6,500
Commissioner of the Health Department	4,000	5,000
President of the Board of Aldermen	3,000	5,000
Members of the Board of Aldermen, (21)	2,000	4,000
President of Department of Taxes and Assessments	5,000	6,500
Commissioners of Department of Taxes and Assessments, (3)	4,000	5,000
Commissioners of the Department of Docks, (3)	3,000	3,000
Commissioners of Accounts, (2)	3,000	3,000
City Chamberlain	25,000	30,000
Chief Engineer of Docks	6,000	6,000
Superintendent of Police	6,000	6,000
Inspectors of Police, (4)	3,000	3,500
Captains of Police, (37)	1,800	2,000
Police Surgeons, (15)	1,500	2,250
Sergeants of Police, (148)	1,250	1,600
Chiefs of Battalion, Fire Dept., (10)	2,000	2,500
Foremen of Battalion, (55)	1,400	1,500
Assistant foremen (55)	1,300	1,300
Engineers of steamers (43)	1,200	1,300
Assistant engineers of steamers (45)	1,100	1,250
Clerk of Superior Court	4,500	6,000
Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court	2,000	5,000
Assistant Clerks in the Superior Court (13)	1,500	2 { 1,200; 1 { 1,500; 1 { 2,000; 8 { 2,500
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas	4,500	6,000
Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas	2,000	5,000
Assistant Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas	1,500	11 { 2,500; 1 { 2,000
Clerk of the Marine Court	2,000	4,000
Deputy Clerks of the Marine Court	2,000	1 { 3,500; 2 { 3,000
Assistant Clerks in Marine Court, (10)	1,500	2,000
Clerks and Assistant Clerks of the District Courts, (20)	3,000	3,000
Clerks of the Police Courts, (6)	3,000	4,000
Attendants and officers of Courts, (125)	1,000	1,200
District Attorney	12,000	12,000

As soon as the reduction of the City Chamberlain's salary takes effect that officer is to be required to furnish only a bond in the sum of $500,000, with four sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller. No subordinate not above excepted is allowed to receive a salary in excess of the salary paid to the head of the department. The uniformed members of the Police and Fire Department forces are to be graded. New appointees are to be placed in the third grade, the salary of which is fixed at $800 per annum. After two years' service they may be advanced to the second grade at $900 per year, and after two years' service in that grade they may receive a further advance to the first grade at $1,000 per year. No promotions can be made, however, except for efficiency and good conduct after examination. No person in receipt of a salary is permitted to accept any fees or extra compensation of any kind whatever for his services.

Section 3 requires all heads of departments in their next departmental estimates to reduce the aggregate sum to be paid in salaries at least 10 per centum below the aggregate paid during the present fiscal year. It is specially provided, however, that no reduction shall be made in the wages of day laborers (which includes all persons in receipt of less than $3 a day) or in the salaries of heads of departments, of teachers in the schools, and of policemen and firemen. Section 4 forbids any expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated for any department by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in any one year. By section 5 tax-payers are allowed a hearing in regard to any portion of the provisional estimates before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before a final estimate can be made. The Board is also required to file and publish, along with the final estimate, a schedule of the names of all persons, not within a department, employed by the City Government, the designation of their offices and employments respectively, and the salaries and compensation fixed for each.

The saving in the salaries specified in the table above given aggregates $241,050 annually, exclusive of the excess above $4,000, which has heretofore gone to the Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes in fees. The saving in the expenditures of the Building Department, which will go into effect at once, will be $31,500 per annum, as compared with last year. It is difficult under the new system to estimate the reduction in the salaries of the policemen and firemen. Last year 2,261 patrolmen at $1,200, and 75 doormen at $900, received an aggregate of $2,782,400. The salaries of the firemen aggregated $875,750. The extent of the proposed 10 per cent. reduction in salaries is also somewhat problematical. The appropriation for last year was $20,007,097 30, but this included everything. The amount set apart for salaries of teachers was $2,560,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Battie's Block, in Main-street, at Greenwich, N. Y., occupied by three firms, was burned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $16,000; insurance, $9,200. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

A fire yesterday in George Hoffen's house in Tinton-avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, was caused by a defective flue, and did $1,500 damage.

THE RAIN IN EASTERN KANSAS.

From the Council Grove (Kan.) Republican, May 29.

A heavy rain visited this locality this week, and from our exchanges we learn it was general throughout the eastern portion of the State. The rain began falling at about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, and showers prevailed the entire day. Several showers also fell during Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon. While the dry weather had done considerable damage to wheat, corn and other crops have not materially suffered. The rain will cause the wheat to turn out much better than was expected, and other crops are in excellent condition. The prospect for crops in this part of the Neosho Valley is at present very flattering. In fact, the condition of crops will compare favorably with the best seasons during the past 10 years.

THE EVIL OF LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

No doubt many causes contribute to the diminished tone of the present day, as compared with that of former times. The increase of town life, and all the conditions opposed to health which that involves, has much to answer for. Perhaps the concentration of the hours of work into the central portion of the day is even more responsible. The railway stations every morning and afternoon are very suggestive to any one not too much hurried to have time to look about him. Thousands and tens of thousands arrive every morning between the hours of 8 and 10 in trains crowded to repletion, and hurrying off in hansoms and omnibuses with the fixed countenances of men whose time is money and who have not a moment to lose. Arrived at their offices, they compress the work of the day into five or six hours at the most. Between 4 and 6 the opposite process takes place, and the same persons rush up to their various conveyances to catch their trains. It was computed some years ago that the numbers who daily came to and left London exceeded 500,000, and no doubt the figure has been largely increased since. One needs not to be learned in physic to see what an addition to the wear and tear of brain and nerve is entailed by this mode of life. It may be questioned whether the benefit of sleeping in the country is not outweighed by the constant drive of going to and down by rail and dispatching in [illegible] and in one hour's time business which could be done easily and without strain in two. Formerly merchants lived over their counting-houses, and lawyers in or near their chambers. Now they inhabit suburban palaces, perhaps not wholly to their mental or physical health. The long business hours still customary in France may have their evil side, especially in regard to the prolonged attendance which they exact from the employes. But there results a general leisurely refusal to be hurried among our neighbors, exasperating enough to the high-pressure Saxon, but unquestionably favorable to health and mental comfort.

A STATESMAN'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. John I. Mitchell, Representative in Congress from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, has declined to be a candidate for re-election, and in a letter to the Wellsboro (Penn.) *Agitator* thus gives expression to his views concerning the position:

"I have learned that the public service is a science which, to be acquired, must be long and laboriously studied, and an art which, to be skillfully applied, must be long practiced. Hence, I am sensible of many shortcomings. What skill I may have acquired in this behalf is of small account to me in private life, but I cannot transfer it to my successor. To avoid this waste in future, so far as possible, I can only urge the selection of a successor worthy of long continuance in the public service, with the hope that he may be retained long enough to make him more useful than any man can be without such experience. Neither local ambition nor personal preference should be permitted to interfere with the tenure of such a man, so long as he remains faithful and efficient in office. To make him such he should possess intellectual force, great capacity and love for work, and physical health and strength to endure it, good habits, strict integrity, manly independence of opinion and courage of action, intimate knowledge of the common people and their wants, and a hearty devotion to their service. Such a man, with reasonable prospect of continuance in office, would be serviceable from the first, and after some years' experience would honor his district and adorn the nation's history. If, in addition, he possessed sufficient estate to be free of all anxiety for current expenses and a competency in old age, he would be better able to devote all his energies to his public duties. The salary now paid is sufficient, if there could be any reasonable certainty of tenure without the necessity of paying heavy election expenses. But these, with those necessarily incident to the office and family expenses, leave very little of the salary as a compensation for time and labor, and practically nothing for support in after life. If truly devoted to his work, a member of Congress can find no time for private business. His vacations must be wholly given to study. He is never without work for a rainy day or a dark night. The vast field of political science lies ever open before him, and to succeed well he must never tire of exploring it. Such at least is my view, and I have acted upon it, beginning at Harrisburg nine years ago. It is not a paying business, except in the knowledge acquired. It is, however, the most inspiring of all professions, if it were free from electioneering scrambles and factious squabbles within one's own party. It is not agreeable to decide between friends, knowing that one, with all his followers, will berate you, or to be blamed for doing what somebody else does, and for not doing what you cannot do. I think an alternate member of Congress, whose duty it should be to attend to all such work and to take all blame for it, would be a most desirable improvement in organic politics. He could see to garden-seeds, pensions, and public documents at the same time. He would soon have enemies enough, if you add applications for appointments, to keep him in office for life out of pure spite."

TWO LARGE SOUTHERN PLANTERS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 30.

The agricultural operations of Col. Edward Richardson are on a scale unequaled anywhere in the United States, and probably in the whole world. Scores of vast cotton plantations, the management of any one of which requires superior skill and experience, scattered through Louisiana and Mississippi, are successfully handled by this able man. His landed possessions rival those of the proudest estates of the English nobility both in area and value, and many of the German Princes have fewer subjects than he has employes on his pay-rolls. The sugar interest furnishes an equally conspicuous example of executive ability in agricultural affairs. One man in Louisiana, during the period in which ordinary managers were struggling for existence and earning scarcely sufficient to make the improvements upon their places demanded by the new conditions of the sugar trade, went on enlarging his possessions and consolidating an area of sugar lands under one head that must be regarded as entirely phenomenal. Mr. John Burnside now owns and operates eight plantations, located in the Parishes of Ascension and St. James. On these fine estates over an area in excess of six square miles the sugar-cane now waves in the breeze. In their fittings these places represent equally the new and the old methods of manufacture. On four of them the steam train and vacuum pan turn out the white and the yellow clarified sugars that are equal in quality to the product of the largest refineries, and are so highly prized throughout the West and South for their agreeable flavor and high saccharine strength. Below we present a list of the plantations owned by Mr. Burnside, with their production for the crop year 1879-80, as given in the *Price Current's* annual report of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana, recently published:

Name of Plantations.	Acres Cane Ground.	Pounds Sugar Produced.	Bbls. Molas's.
Ascension	375	400,000	550
Riverton	400	300,000	900
Donaldson	250	450,000	500
Clark	500	1,000,000	1,300
Conway	300	480,000	600
Orange Grove	450	950,000	1,800
St. James Ref.	412	804,000	940
Armant	700	1,200,000	1,400
Total	3,287	6,084,000	7,290

At the rates current during the present season, Mr. Burnside must have realized from his crops the enormous sum of $565,000.

BUILDING SOCIETIES IN MINNESOTA.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press, May 31.

Unquestionably in growing Western cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis there can be no better or more profitable investment of capital than in the building of stores, and especially dwelling-houses, for rent. There is a multitude of people here who are in pressing need of tenements, especially of the cheaper class, and there are a great many owners of unimproved real estate who would be glad to derive some income from it. One way is for themselves to build houses or blocks of houses on their lots and rent them at a rate which would enable them to derive a fair but moderate rate of interest on the investment. But many real estate owners have no money to invest in improvements, and most of those who want tenements have no money either to build them or to buy real estate to build on. A movement has recently been set on foot in St. Paul, at the suggestion of the always public-spirited McClung, which looks to bringing these two classes together by the intervention of the capitalist, or of the building societies which represent the subscribed capital of their members; the real estate owner to put in his real estate, either in fee or at a rental equivalent to a certain per cent. on its present valuation, and the capitalist or building society to furnish the funds necessary to erect the tenement, and both to be secured by a mortgage on the property. This movement seems to have enlisted a good deal of interest among the two classes chiefly concerned—the men who have real estate they wish to sell or lease and the men who want houses to live in. It will prove of great benefit to both classes, and it is to be hoped will prove successful. But, outside of this movement, which is intended chiefly for the benefit of persons without ready means, there is a wide field of profitable investment in the two cities by capitalists in the building of the better class of houses, with all the modern improvements. Scores of these, if they were to be had, could have immediately been leased at a rental equivalent to 12 or 15 per cent. on the cost, and we have not yet learned the secret of building first-class houses cheaply.

A CURIOUS HOLOGRAPHIC WILL.

From the Baltimore Gazette, June 2.

The following is a verbatim copy of a curious will, bearing date July 28, 1876, which was filed in the Orphans' Court yesterday: "I, James B. Morris, do bequeath to my affianced bride, Cordelia Street Barroll, during her lifetime, all interest in my father's estate and what I have inherited in my grandfather Jno. B. Morris's estate: If I should die before her I hope my mother will take care of her and look upon her as one of her own children, my personal property may be disposed of as my mother think proper, but on no account must my dear father's library be sold. I would like my dear brother Jno. to have my library intact, if possible. For God's sake don't separate it. Nannie and Mary were kind enough not to separate it at father's death, so I hope that it will last forever, as long as the family name exists. When Cordelia Street Barroll dies, unless she becomes Mrs. James B. Morris, my wife, my interest in the two aforesaid estates will become the possession of my dear brother, Jno. B. Morris, Jr.

"Cod. 1st. This will must not be disputed. I wish that it should be carried out to the letter.

"Cod. 2nd. I leave all I have to my dear brother, Jno. B. Morris, Jr., because I think that my four sisters are well off and I want him to have money enough and be able to marry and keep up the prestige of the Morris family."

THE FEMALE NIHILIST.

A Moscow letter to the London *News* describes the appearance of the female prisoners at a recent trial of Nihilists: "Three of them are certainly very unprepossessing. Mme. Kaleshina, who first called herself Feodoseeva, is of a refined, lady-like type. Her thin, compressed lips give some indication of the determined daring shown in firing at two Police officers who came to arrest her. Mme. Malinovka, her companion, is of a very different type. Although 28, her hair is cut short, and her rough, chubby face gives rather the appearance of a youth in his teens. The labored breathing and open mouth show weakness which is observable in the spare physique. However, she is not devoid of talent, as is shown by her painting while in prison. She is the only female prisoner unmarried. The other two women are certainly ill-favored by Nature, wear spectacles, have snub noses, and their hair being brushed back, shows very high foreheads, which do not add to their appearance, although they indicate intelligence, which is shown in carefully following all the proceedings. These four women are not inapt ideals of the female Nihilist."

IN THE DELAWARE VALLEY.

A REGION OF LAKES AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

THE PLEASANT SUMMER RETREATS WHICH CITY RESIDENTS HAVE FOUND—LAKES WITHOUT NUMBER AND WONDERFUL CATARACTS—RIVER SCENERY OF THE DELAWARE—FISHING AND DRIVING OF THE BEST.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 2.—Five or six years ago a "city boarder" would have been a great curiosity at any of the pleasant retreats in the Delaware Valley beyond this station. The valley below Port Jervis had become so popular with New-Yorkers and Philadelphians, however, that the capacity of the resorts to supply the demand for accommodations during the Summer months was insufficient. Milford, in Pike County, was the first of the charming mountain villages along the Upper Delaware to be changed from a decaying hamlet into a bright, fashionable, and prosperous Summer resort. Its magnificent surroundings, pure, health-giving air, and the charm of the village itself, needed only a discoverer to rescue them from obscurity, and when the discovery was made, it was only a few years before the 12 large hotels and the score or more of boarding-houses that were called into existence by the demand for quarters made by city folk were unable to supply food and shelter to all comers. Then the farm-houses opened their doors, and were straightway filled for eight miles around. Still the cry came from the cities for more room. Then the sleepy village of Dingman's Choice, eight miles further down the valley, in the centre of a country rivaling the Catskill region, commenced caring for Summer boarders. The largest hotel north of the Water Gap was erected. In two years the farmers still further down the valley converted their homesteads into retreats for the dwellers in cities, until every house from Milford to Bushkill, 22 miles, had its complement of strangers. Several large houses, especially intended for Summer guests were erected at attractive spots along the river, and finally the village of Bushkill converted itself into one grand receptacle for city people. Two or three commodious hotels were erected there; private residences were enlarged and improved, and scarcely a house in the village but offered accommodations to applicants for Summer board. In 1875 the city guests were paying not less than $3,000 a week to the farmers and boarding-house keepers in the Delaware Valley between Milford and Bushkill. This crowding of that part of the valley led to the search for Summer breathing-places in the still undiscovered country up the river. Attention to the charming region of the extreme Upper Delaware Valley was first called in 1875 by a letter in THE TIMES, and a sketch printed in a pamphlet issued by the Erie Railway Company. The result has been that as far west as Hancock, 160 miles from New-York, the country is now annually populated by hundreds of New-Yorkers, to accommodate whom several large hotels have been constructed, and the turning of farm-houses and village homes for the nonce into boarding-houses made general.

The Delaware Valley is now almost a continuous Summer resort from Hancock to the Water Gap, a distance of 125 miles. Not only have the villages lying directly on the line of the Erie in the valley been transformed into Summer abiding places, but choice spots, miles removed from the stations, have been monopolized by Summer guests. From Port Jervis to Hancock, both on the New-York and Pennsylvania side of the valley, bold mountains rise from 100 to 900 feet above the railroad. This region of hills, in Sullivan, Orange, and Delaware Counties, New-York, and in Wayne and Pike Counties, Pennsylvania, is remarkable for the number and beauty of its mountain lakes. Within a stretch of country 40 miles in length, and probably 15 wide, there are more than 300 of these remarkable sheets of water. There are 130 in Wayne County alone, 25 being in one township. They are literally springs of pure, cold, crystal water, fed by no visible inlet, the water bubbling out from the earth through white sand. With the exception of about half a dozen of these lakes, they lie in the midst of the surroundings that the first comers to the region, more than a century ago, found about them. A few of them have been taken advantage of by enterprising persons and turned into popular Summer resorts. These lakes are all stocked with choice fish, and, before pickerel were introduced, were natural homes of the largest trout, specimens weighing eight pounds having been taken from different ones. Lying as the best of these lakes do within from 1 to 8 miles of the railroad, easy of access, and with hundreds of acres of the grandest surroundings, capable of being purchased for a mere song, it seems incredible that the entire region has not long since been converted into the greatest lake resort in the country. The lakes of the Hudson Highlands, few of them equaling and none of them surpassing those of North-eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New-York, and those of the lower Shawangunk range of mountains in Ulster County, have been turned into sources of untold pleasure for thousands of city people, and of great profit to the men who have made them accessible and enjoyable. There are as great possibilities in the Delaware lake region, removed, as it is, but a few hours' ride from New-York. None of these lakes are less than 1,000 feet above the sea. Many of them shimmer on the crests of peaks 2,500 feet above the sea. It is a question whether there are so many mountain lakes in so small an area anywhere else in this country, with the exception of those of Minnesota. There are four lakes four miles from Rowland's station, on the Honesdale branch of the Erie. From a rounded elevation, all four of them are brought beneath the eye, lying to the right and left. The surroundings are forest and rocky crags. Any one of the lakes can be reached within a mile of this elevation. As one of them is a spring covering 20 feet square and 4 feet deep, the water in which is as cold as ice-water. A good road leads by these sheets of water, yet they are in the wilderness, and visited only at intervals by local fishing or picnic parties. Scores of other lakes, lying just as conveniently, and offering opportunities as great, are all through that region. With the entire Delaware Valley besieged for quarters by city people, it certainly looks as if a future awaited enterprising persons among these lakes, high in the wilderness, yet near by and easily reached.

The attractions of the Delaware Valley resorts are their mountain scenery, their trout streams, the lakes, the waterfalls, and, in the valley below Port Jervis more especially, the drives. The road that follows the Delaware from Port Jervis to Bushkill, about 30 miles, is one of the wonders of this region. For the entire distance it runs at the base of a lofty ledge of slate rock, which is 300 feet high in places, and perpendicular. This rock is constantly crumbling, and the detached pieces roll down to the road-side. There are beds of this slate gravel several feet in depth, sloping from the base of the ledge to the road. The highway is made of this gravel, and it is as hard and smooth as if formed of cement. In order to keep it in condition, it is only necessary for men to throw gravel upon it from time to time, standing by the road-side, where the material is so lavishly deposited. The road is so good that it is an easy task for a horse to make the distance to Bushkill in three hours. This drive is attended with varied charms. On one side are the rugged cliffs, rising close from the border of the road or receding gradually in wooded slopes, and cut here and there by deep ravines, through which clamorous streams find passage to the river, which gleams on the other side, now in hesitating eddies, then in the frenzied rush of white-capped rapids or the tossing hurry of the gentler rifts. Sometimes a green stretch of meadow, with lazy cattle dotting its surface and feeding knee-deep in plumy grasses; sometimes the bulbous front of a gravelly knoll, covered thick with fantastic birches; and sometimes a field of grain, whose feathery bloom is only the short forerunner of the golden harvest, stands stubbornly in the course the river otherwise would take, and drives it off by roundabout ways, until it is lost somewhere beyond the trees, only to find its way presently back upon the scene again, always when least expected. Now and then the road is cut along the face of the mountain, and looks down upon the river a hundred feet below, where the waters surge and beat against the ledge's base, having grown dark and deep and wide in their wanderings. From these points the valley can be seen for miles up and down, and there is a grand surprise at every turn. This road, at a little expense, could be widened and made into the most magnificent boulevard in this country, a digging away of the gravel beds and banks on the upper side being all that is required.

Another marvel of the Delaware Valley resorts is the cataracts. In Pike County alone there are at least 1,000 waterfalls. Many of these are thundering cataracts, gazed upon with awe. There are scores of streams emptying in the Delaware which rise far back in the wilderness, high among the mountains. Some of these, to reach the level of the river, must undergo a fall from source to confluence of more than a quarter of a mile. On some of the streams the greater part of this descent is made during the last mile or so, hence, cataracts 100 feet high are common. The Falls of the Raymondskill, the Sawkill Falls, the Sauvantine, the Vandermark, are near Milford. Adams Creek and the Dingman's Brook, near Dingman's, are filled with wonderful waterfalls. The Bushkill Falls are miniature Niagaras and far more pleasing and novel.

Port Jervis is the station for Milford, Monticello, White Lake, Dingman's, Bushkill, and the intermediate country. Shohola and its glen is 18 miles further on the railroad, and is the station for Highland Lake, six miles distant, in Sullivan County. Lackawaxen, 110 miles from New-York, is the most popular resort in the upper Delaware. Narrowsburg, Cochecton, Callicoon, and Hancock are reached in the order named. Board may be obtained at any of these places at from $6 to $15 a week.

THE MILLERS' EXHIBITION.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The Millers' International Exhibition is now in full operation. The machinery is all running, and a large number of interested persons visited the hall to-day. The Grain Congress held its first session to-day. S. P. Thompson, of Baltimore, was chosen Chairman, and Charles B. Murray, Secretary. Delegates are present from Baltimore, Chicago, Louisville, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, St. Paul, Toronto, Columbus, and Cincinnati. At the meeting of the Millers' National Association, the Transportation Committee made a report, including a resolution to the effect that transportation corporations should be placed under suitable supervision in the interest of the whole people.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

A CONDENSED STORY OF THE POET'S LIFE AND RECORD OF HIS WORKS.

From the Boston Traveller.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow had been recognized as a poet in days that are separated from us by almost 60 years. He was born in Portland, Me., on the 27th of February, 1807. Maine then formed part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was a son of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, a man of much note in the first half of this century, both in law and in politics, and who was one of the early members of the United States House of Representatives from Maine, (1823-5.) He was one of the Massachusetts delegates to the Hartford Convention; and it is stated that he was the last survivor of the members of that memorable body. He was descended, paternally, from one of the Massachusetts colonists who came to this country more than two centuries ago; and on the side of his mother from John Alden. Mr. Stephen Longfellow had a close interest in literature, and at one time he was President of the Maine Historical Society, a body which has done much good and useful work. He died in 1849, living to a great age, so that he had the gratification of seeing his most distinguished son in all the enjoyment that established fame affords. That son was sent, at the age of 14 years, (1821,) to Bowdoin College, then, as now, ranking with the first of our institutions for the promotion of learning. In the same class was Nathaniel Hawthorne, who was his senior by almost three years. The early association of these two young men was the beginning of a close friendship that lasted for more than 40 years, and ended only when Hawthorne went to his final resting-place, in Sleepy Hollow, at Concord. In Hawthorne's writings can be found not a little that shows how he appreciated Longfellow's friendship; and Longfellow was not less loyal than Hawthorne. He was the first man in the world who took the measure of his friend's mind, and we have heard that he wrote the admirable article on the first edition of "Twice-Told Tales," published in 1837, which article appeared in the *North American Review* the same year, if our memory be not at fault. A third student was at Bowdoin during most of the time that Longfellow and Hawthorne were there. Franklin Pierce entered the college a year earlier than Hawthorne and Longfellow, and in 1853 he became President of the United States. Between the future President and Hawthorne a life-long intimacy was established, which had a great effect on the fortunes of the author, though the President cared for nothing but American politics, and Hawthorne cared no more for them than he cared for those of Lilliput. But it is an old thing that men of the most different minds often become the most devoted friends. Mr. Longfellow was graduated in 1825, when he was but 18 years old. As he began his poetical career while he was in college, he was a young poet in what have become old days. Mr. Longfellow appears to have thought of devoting himself to the law, which was a natural enough first thought of a youth whose father was an eminent jurist, but it soon was abandoned. When but 19 he was made Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Bowdoin College, and he passed the next four years in Europe preparing himself for his professorial duties. That time was spent in Germany and France, Spain and Italy. He assumed the chair to which he had been appointed in 1829, and held it till 1835. He found time, or he made it, for other labors, writing for the *North American Review* and translating the "Coplas de Manrique," the most perfect production of the kind ever known. It is not just to speak of it as a translation, for in the English it is almost as much an original work as it is in the Spanish.

His success with the "Coplas de Manrique" placed Mr. Longfellow, at the age of 26 (the work was published in 1833) in the front rank of great living poets, and there were poetical giants in those days. "Outre-Mer: A Pilgrimage beyond the Sea," came out two years later, and was received with delight, though the reading public of 1835 would sustain but a poor comparison with that of 1880. Two years after its publication, he was appointed to the Professorship of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College, which had been made vacant through the resignation of his eminent friend, Prof. George Ticknor. He again visited Europe, where he remained two years, travelling in Germany and Switzerland, in Holland and Belgium, and in Sweden and Denmark. He began his official duties at Cambridge, in 1837, and held the Professorship till 1854, when he resigned. Meantime, his career as an author went steadily on. "Hyperion" was published in 1839, and became immediately popular, and it has retained its popularity through 40 years. The same year appeared "Voices of the Night." "Ballads and other Poems" date from 1841. It was in 1842 that he gave his "Poems on Slavery" to his countrymen. A long series of works followed, showing that the poet could labor steadily, besides discharging his professorial obligations. "The Spanish Student" was published in 1843, and in 1845 he prepared "Poets and Poetry of Europe," a critical compilation. Then came "The Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems," in 1846, and "Evangeline" in 1847, which is commonly held to be his greatest production. His novel, "Kavanagh," appeared in 1849, and "Sea-side and Fireside," in 1850. "The Golden Legend" has the date 1851. Four years passed, and in 1855 he published "The Song of Hiawatha," said to have had the largest sale of any of his poems. Three years later, in 1858, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" met with the applause it deserved. "Tales of a Wayside Inn" appeared in 1863, "Flower-de-Luce" in 1866, and "New England Tragedies" in 1868. It was known that he was engaged on a translation of Dante, which was expected with much interest. The publication took place in 1867, with the title "The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri," and filled three superb and massive volumes, including "Notes," and "Illustrations."

JOSEPH MAYER'S ACTING.

The London *Times's* correspondent at Ober-Ammergau writes as follows of the actor who essays the rôle of Christ: "Joseph Mayer portrayed his sacred original with what must have seemed to the greater part of the spectators a wonderful degree of verisimilitude, and, indeed, no one could have seen him hanging on the cross without being fairly amazed at the accuracy with which the traditional likeness in all things had been copied to the very life; but, nevertheless, there was a decided want of some element in his speech and demeanor which a bolder and more intellectual actor would essay to supply. At the second representation Joseph Mayer, if anything, had rather improved in his high part, every action in particular requiring the accompaniment of few or no words being executed with great ease and the proper degree of dignity. The washing of His disciples' feet, His agony in the garden, His meek submission to stripes and insults, His look and attitude before His accusers, the forcible expulsion of the money-changers from the Temple, and His bearing of the cross, as well as His pendent attitude thereon, were all exceedingly well performed in a way which, while proper to the dignity of the character, could hardly offend the most sensitive religious feeling. The taking down from the cross, on the other hand, is no inconsiderable triumph of what might almost be called engineering skill, nothing being wanting to invest the scene with vivid realism, though a sense of decided relief is felt when the central figure, with the flanking malefactors, is safely brought to the ground. The sound of a hammer behind the curtain is all that assists the fancy to realize the nailing to the cross. Probably the only marked instance in which Mayer successfully aims at dramatic effect is when, with a deep and sustained sigh, distinctly audible by all the audience, he drops his head and dies; and then his rigid suspension for about 20 minutes is admitted by all to be a masterpiece of gymnastic art, nor does the stiffness of his limbs relax while he is being wrapped in the costly linen cloth by Joseph of Arimathea, a well-played character, and carried to the sepulchre."

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Ex-Gov. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, who is journeying through the central and western portions of that State on business, has been compelled to decline an invitation to address his Democratic fellow-citizens in the Town of Mexia, but in his letter takes occasion to say: "No good citizen should hesitate to form or express earnest convictions on all State or national political issues. It has become fashionable to taunt the citizen who thinks or reads or talks much on great questions of public policy as a mere politician of the pot-house. This has been and is the great cause of much ignorant prejudice among the masses of our countrymen and alike the fruitful source of misshapen legislation and bad statesmanship. We owe it as much to educate our children in their duties as citizens, involving as it does the intelligent understanding of political issues, as we owe it to them to teach them to read, to write, and to understand the ordinary duties of social life."

THE PINE TREE ON THE SEAL OF MAINE.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, May 29.

Some persons were quite willing that Prince Albert Sawyer should carry off the State seal, last Winter, because the pine tree engraved upon it was such a poor representation of this beautiful tree. The tree whose likeness is on the new State seal, stands on the Edmunds side of Denny's River, nearly opposite the residence of T. W. Allen, Esq., in Dennysville, Washington County. A sketch of it was made by Miss Carrie Talbot, of Portland, and placed in an art exhibition in that city last Winter. The drawing was liked so well that when the engraver of the seal needed a picture of a pine tree Miss Talbot's sketch was selected for his use.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.—Lieut. Carl Wendel, A. Quast, Joseph Clark, A. [illegible], W. [illegible], Peter Jacobs, Fanny [illegible], F. Weller, [illegible]

A LAWYER'S CLUB-HOUSE

THE BAR ASSOCIATION AND ITS WORK.

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY—ITS AIMS AND PUBLIC SERVICES—THE APPOINTMENTS, LIBRARY, AND CONVENIENCES OF ITS BUILDING.

The Bar Association of this City, or, to give it its corporate title, The Association of the Bar of the City of New-York, is the natural outgrowth and one of the few good fruits of the corruption that polluted the Legislature and courts, tainting alike those who made and those who administered our laws in the riotous days of the Tweed Ring. A corrupt Bar cannot coexist with an incorruptible Bench, and naturally the latter is looked to for the purification of the former. But, at the time mentioned, the Bench of this City was in worse repute than the worst part of the Bar. On such a Bench Jeffreys might have sat without eclipsing certain of his colleagues in judicial infamy. The Bar was not lacking in jurists of rare ability, learning, and character. But as a body it had sunk to a low level of professional standing, honor, and tone. This was due in a measure to certain changes that had been wrought after the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. Following this event, the distinction between attorney, solicitor, and counselor had disappeared, and the rules of admission to the Bar had become so loose and accommodating that the legal profession was open to the easy entry of those who were wholly unqualified to practice it. Furthermore, the judiciary had become elective and more exposed to partisan influences, and, under the new system of procedure, which had come into operation during the same period, the Judges exercised largely-increased discretionary powers, wielded a more extensive patronage in the appointment of Receivers and Referees, and had a greater license in the granting of commissions and allowances. If these opportunities and agencies did not originate with the unscrupulous supporters of the Ring régime, they were shamefully and effectively used by them to bring the administration of justice into disrepute and to cast odium on the legal profession. That upright and learned lawyers should rebel against such doings as then disgraced the courts in which they practiced, that they should seek to lift their profession to a higher standard, and give to the Bar a fair fame and an influence for good, was but natural and inevitable.

The best means to this end was thought to be united, organized action. No general organization or society of the Bar then existed. The Bar Association of the City of New-York was accordingly organized in February, 1870, and incorporated in April, 1871. To mention those who took an active part in its formation would be to name many of the most learned and respected members of the Bar now as well as then. The first President was William M. Evarts. The Vice-Presidents were James W. Gerard, Samuel J. Tilden, Joseph S. Bosworth, John Sloson, and Edgar S. Van Winkle. The declared purpose of the association was "to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice, and to cultivate social intercourse among its members." An important object of the association was to secure a suitable building up town and establish a useful library, in order that members might have the facilities for working in the evening and pleasant rooms for social intercourse and the discussion of legal and legislative reforms. The association bought, and for five years occupied, the house No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street. In 1876 it purchased, refitted, and moved into the old Grier mansion, which is very pleasantly and conveniently situated at No. 7 West Twenty-ninth-street. For this property $100,000 was paid and $38,000 was spent in altering and furnishing the building. The ground comprises three lots, measuring 74 feet on Twenty-ninth-street and 98 feet, or one-half the block, in depth. The house is a spacious, substantial four-story brick structure 48 feet wide and about 75 feet deep, leaving a pleasant open space or yard in the rear and an unoccupied lot on the side. The first floor contains a wide parlor, extending from front to rear windows, a reception-room, and a reading and smoking room. At the rear is a very broad pleasantly-situated piazza, which, with the bright green grass and foliage of this season delightfully near, offers a tempting place for members to forget the professional controversies and quibbles of the day in the enjoyment of the evening cigar and talk. The second floor, divided into several rooms, is devoted to the library, and the third floor to library and committee rooms. On the fourth floor is a billiard-room with two tables little used, and in the basement is the lavatory. Rich carpets, furniture, frescoed ceilings, and works of art give to the parlor floor the appearance of tasteful elegance and luxury, while the stairways, upper halls, and rooms have been made attractive to the eye by the decorator, appropriate pictures, &c. Everywhere are seen the portrayed features of illustrious Judges and lawyers. In the lower hall stands a valuable marble bust of Judge Story, the work of his son, W. W. Story, and the gift of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow. On the walls of the first floor hang paintings of Chancellor Kent, Judge Nelson, Thomas Addis Emmet, Judge Sutherland, and Charles O'Conor; crayon portraits of William M. Evarts and Stephen P. Nash, and 25 handsomely-framed engravings of distinguished English Judges, given to the association by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton. Among the last-named worthies are Coke, Hale, Somers, Blackstone, Mansfield, Hardwicke, Kenyon, Thurlow, Ellenborough, Eldon, Abbott, Brougham, Lyndhurst, Abinger, Tyndall, and Denman. The upper rooms are adorned with small engravings and photographs of Chief-Justices Marshall and Taney, Judge Woodruff, James T. Brady, and other eminent jurists.

The library, numbering 17,000 or 18,000 well-selected volumes, has been built up under the direction of the librarian, Mr. William J. C. Berry, who, during nearly twenty years spent among law books, has acquired a thorough knowledge of legal bibliography. Numerically, the library takes rank after the great collections of law books at Washington and Albany, and of the Law Institute of this City. As a useful, working library it may be said to rank next to the last named, which is the best law library in the world. The Bar Association promptly gets all current law books and periodicals published in the English language. The leading New-York dailies may be found here, while a complete file of THE TIMES is preserved for permanent use. The library receives printed copies of all bills introduced into the Legislature, and of all bills passed, as well as copies of the printed briefs of cases argued in the Court of Appeals. Every facility for reading, writing, and working is found in the library, which also has a notary public in constant attendance, a telephone, and rooms which may be used by members for professional consultations, references, hearings, &c. Here also the Judges of the General Term of the Supreme Court hold their conferences and write their opinions. The library recognizes no legal holidays or [illegible]. It is open every day in the year from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., excepting on Sundays, when it is closed at 10 P. M. During the busy hours of the day, when lawyers are engaged in their professional duties down town, comparatively few go to the library. But in the evening numerous busy workers may be seen there, while many other members, including distinguished Judges and leaders of the Bar, drop in for a quiet smoke or an hour's chat in the comfortable apartments. In short, the institution affords to its members pretty much all the advantages of a club, excepting a restaurant, and there is even some talk of establishing this feature some time in the future after the proposed enlargement of the house. It is expected that this enlargement will be made within a year in the form of a new building on the adjoining vacant lot owned by the association. A prominent feature of this additional house-room will be a large hall for public meetings.

The Bar Association now numbers between 700 and 800 members, has possessions worth about $200,000, is entirely free from debt, and enjoys an income of from $20,000 to $25,000. William M. Evarts was the President from the organization until this year, when he was succeeded by Stephen P. Nash. The President and other officers are chosen at the annual meeting in January. Members of the association are elected by ballot, and may be chosen five times a year, namely, at the meetings in January, March, May, October, and December. Much care is taken to admit only those who are worthy to become members, and many applicants are rejected. The admission fee is $50 and the annual dues $40. Members of less than six years' standing at the Bar are admitted by payment of half the regular fee and dues, but they are required to pay the full amount after they have been members of the Bar for six years.

Its past record is one in which the Bar Association may feel a commendable pride, and one which entitles it to the gratitude of all honest lawyers, as well as of the general public. It has attacked public evils and evil influences in court, Legislature, and public office with the aim of securing a better administration of justice. In its early infancy it declared war against the corrupt Ring Judges, and drove Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn from the Bench. As early as 1872 it applied the knife to the outrageous system of extortion and illegal exaction which had long flourished in the offices of the Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Surrogate, and other county officers, and more recently it set the County Clerk's office of Gumbleton, and gave the Sheriff and Register some wholesome lessons. It has raised the standard of admission to the Bar, has exposed the evils of law reporting in this State, and tried to secure a better system, and has rendered valuable services in connection with the enactment of the Throop Code. Its latest public effort was the proceeding to rid the Marine Court Bench of Judge Sinnott, who is accused of drunkenness. Thus in little more than ten years the Bar Association has become an institution strong in the number, character, and professional standing of its members, independent in its demands, a recognized power for good in matters of law and legislation, having the good-will of reputable lawyers and Judges, little respected by shysters off or on the Bench, and hated as well as feared by corrupt officers connected with the administration of justice. There is much good work that may be done by an organization of this kind. Doubtless the association has let alone some abuses to which it might well have given its attention. All honest lawyers and good citizens cherish the hope that it will act in the vigilant and active for good in the future than it has been in the past.

REVIVING THE GOLD-DUST GAME.

A fellow signing himself James Hudson, of No. [illegible] [illegible] has revived the exploded "saw-dust" game, and is flooding the country with circulars offered [illegible] counterfeit greenbacks under the thin guise of cigars at extremely liberal rates for good cash. Inclosed in the circulars are printed slips gotten up as though cut from newspapers and purporting to narrate the case of one of Hudson's customers who was supposed to have been arrested on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. The story goes that the money, having been examined by a bank Cashier, was pronounced genuine and the prisoner was discharged. The slips bear the strongest internal evidence that they were never portions of any newspaper but were printed to order for the purpose of entrapping fools.

A PRISONER'S FORGETFULNESS.

THE CASE THAT CREATED SURPRISE IN THE ESSEX MARKET COURT.

A very peculiar forgery case, in which it is rumored the prisoner is but the cat's-paw of expert criminals, came before Justice Wandel, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Detective Reilly, of Police Head-quarters, brought to court Charles Slipsics, aged 28 years, of No. 329 Sixth-street. He was accompanied by Henry C. Gotthold, of No. 561 Broadway, and Siegmund L. Otto, of No. 98 Bleecker-street. The latter, last week, unsuccessfully endeavored to induce Justice Otterbourg to issue a warrant in the case. When the prisoner was arraigned, counsel for Gotthold asked to have the prisoner remanded, but this request was refused, and then Gotthold swore that on May 5 Slipsics bought of him, representing the purchase to be for T. L. Barber & Co., of South Framingham, Mass., $268 worth of straw goods. Slipsics at that time gave his name as Richard D. Angleman, of No. 309 Broadway. On May 14 he presented in part payment a check of $180 on the German Exchange Bank, where the check was pronounced worthless and a forgery. More efforts were made to have the case remanded after the affidavit was taken, and Slipsics said: "I plead guilty." "No, no!" whispered the complainant, prompting him, "you waive examination; you don't plead guilty." Everybody was astonished, and the Clerk appealed to the Justice, who said: "The prisoner pleads guilty." It was so written in the affidavit, and the prisoner's bail was then fixed in $1,000, and he was committed. This seemed to greatly chagrin the parties in the case, and they lingered uneasily about the court, until finally Siegmund Otto, who appeared to be active as adviser for the complainant, and who, it is alleged, is a private detective, finally offered to become bondsman for the prisoner. He offered silk and other merchandise at No. 98 Bleecker-street, which he swore was valued at $30,000, as security. His surety was accepted, and Slipsics was released. The forgeries out of which this peculiar case grew are said to exceed $7,000. Earnest requests were made that the case should not be reported in the newspapers.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

ITS DEPARTURE FOR IRELAND TO-DAY—THE ALL-IRELAND CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The American rifle team will sail for Ireland to-day by the steamer City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, which leaves her pier, at the foot of Charlton-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. About $8,000 has been subscribed for the expenses of the team, of which nearly $2,000 had been paid yesterday, and the balance will probably be forthcoming before the departure of the steamer. The Directors of the National Rifle Association and reporters will accompany the steamer down the Bay on Mr. E. A. Buck's steam-yacht, which will leave the slip adjoining the Inman Pier at 1:45 o'clock. During the visit of the American team in Ireland, the "All-Ireland Challenge Shield" is to be shot for at 1,000, 1,100, and 1,200 yards' distance. It is to be open to teams of four, and it is expected that English and Scottish rifle teams will enter the competition with the Irish riflemen for the trophy. The American team has also been invited to compete, and will, therefore, have an opportunity to test its prowess with some of the riflemen whom it vanquished in 1876 and 1877. Col. Bodine, Captain of the team, said yesterday that he should not shoot as a member of the team in any matches, and, in view of the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at its meeting last Tuesday, he should disband the team immediately after the match in Ireland, and do all in his power to discourage his team from entering the proposed match at Wimbledon, to which certain persons are endeavoring to give an international character. He said the British National Rifle Association was long ago aware that an American rifle team was going to Ireland to shoot a match, and if it had desired to arrange a match between his team and a team of its own, it had already had ample time to communicate its desire to the National Rifle Association of this country, and thus enable the team to go with proper credentials and support.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships City of Brussels, of the Inman Line; the Lessing, of the Imperial German Mail, and the State of Alabama, of the State Line, will sail for Europe to-day. The members of the American rifle team, Harry Beckett and his family, and Plympton, the actor, are among the passengers of the Brussels. The cabin lists are as follows:

In steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.—[illegible]

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—H. C. Grayson, W. T. Hills, Garland Carter, Mrs. James Carter, [illegible] George McKay, Dr. H. J. Jones, Mrs. Jones, [illegible] William Taylor, [illegible] Charles Gray, Samuel L. Scott, Charles H. Laird, [illegible] James McDonnell, Mrs. McDonnell, [illegible] Col. J. Bodine, Frank J. Donaldson, [illegible] Harry Beckett, [illegible] Alexander, Louis Bardot.

In steam-ship State of Alabama, for Glasgow.—[illegible] Smith, V. A. Gacker, B. Gacker, Miss Jane Miller, Mrs. V. Ballard, Thomas Sharp.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction in the Exchange Sales-room yesterday: $500 Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey 7 per cent. adjustment bonds, due 1903, $100 each, at 101; 110 shares Consumers' Ice Company, $100 each, at 20¼ to 100¾; $12,000 Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad convertible income bonds, due 1977, with eight shares preferred stock, $50 each, with each bond, $1,000 each, at 20¼; $2,000 Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company first mortgage 7 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1902, October, 1875, coupons on and interest bonds for $140 attached, at [illegible]; 50 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 95; $2,800 Long Island Club bonds, for $10 the lot; $3,000 New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company first mortgage bonds at 40; $60,000 New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, for $30 the lot; $5,000 New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, coupons of May and November, 1873, from first mortgage bonds, at [illegible]; 66 shares Union Car-Spring Company, $100 each, for $1 the lot; 300 shares Jefferson Car Company, $100 each, for $41 the lot; 10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, with admission ticket, $100 each, at $25; 1 share Brooklyn Art Association, $500, for $25; 1 share Brooklyn Building Company, $2,000, for $11.

MILLIONS OF LOCUSTS ON LONG ISLAND.

The plague of locusts seems to be coming upon Suffolk County. Within a few days millions of these destructive insects have made their appearance above ground in the vicinity of Middle Road and Centreville, Town of Riverhead. In many places they are so thick as to bend the bushes to the ground, and the highways are lined with the old wings and body-cases cast off by them. The woods appear to be full of them, and the peculiar rasping sound made by their wings can be heard for a great distance. They strip off everything green as they go, leaving the trees and bushes bare. They are said to be the 17-year variety; but, then, as the genuine 17-year locust is said to have appeared some two or three years ago, this is a question. But, at all events, the farmers are much alarmed for the safety of their crops.

THE GRAND LODGE.

SEVERING RELATIONS BETWEEN MASONS OF NEW-YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

The second day's session of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York was opened at 9:30 A. M. yesterday with prayer by the Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain. Grand Master Roome presided, and a large number of distinguished Masons occupied seats in the Grand East. During the day Right Worshipful J. Edward Simmons introduced Past Grand Master Smith, of New-Jersey, and Past Grand Secretary Isaacs, of Virginia, who were received with appropriate honors. The Grand Master appointed the following committee on "the Webotuck difficulty"—a matter involving a question of territorial right between the Grand Lodges of New-York and Connecticut—Past Grand Master John W. Simons, Edmund L. Judson, and Joseph J. Couch, and Right Worshipfuls William T. Woodruff and Frank R. Lawrence. This committee subsequently presented a report sustaining the action of Grand Master Roome in issuing an edict suspending official intercourse between the Grand Lodges of New-York and Connecticut. The Grand Lodge, when the matter was put to a vote, passed resolutions indorsing Gen. Roome's actions and severing all intercourse between the Masons of New-York and those of Connecticut.

Grand Master Roome having vacated the chair, Past Grand Master Lewis, who has been 30 years a member of the Grand Lodge, presented that body on behalf of the fraternity with a magnificent life-size portrait in oil, by Balling, of Grand Master Roome. In presenting the picture, Brother Lewis paid a high compliment to Gen. Roome's valuable services to the Masonic fraternity. The unveiling of the picture was greeted with prolonged applause. Past Grand Master Simons, who occupied the chair, in accepting the picture, eulogized the generosity, integrity, and zeal of Gen. Roome. On motion of Right Worshipful Brother Woodruff the gift was accepted by the Grand Lodge, and a vote of thanks passed to the donors. The proposed amendments to the statutes were then taken up. Right Worshipful Brother Woodruff advocated the rejection of the amendment cutting off the remuneration of Past Grand officers. After some discussion, the amendment was adopted. The amendment offered by Right Worshipful Brother Ralph E. Prime, requiring lodges to investigate the ability of members to pay up their arrears before enforcing the rules applicable to such cases, was rejected. Several amendments reducing the remuneration of representatives were rejected. The recommendation of the Grand Master that the Commissioners of Appeals meet and transact their business in advance of the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge was adopted. The recommendation that the present mode of representation in the Grand Lodge be radically changed came up for discussion. The proposition was that the number of delegates be materially reduced, so that instead of each Master being a representative, each district should be represented by three delegates. The committee to whom the matter was referred disapproved of any change at present in the mode of representation, and their action was approved by the Grand Lodge. The Committee on Warrants recommended that warrants be granted to Fortuna and King Hiram Lodges, and that duplicate warrants be issued to Tioga and Pulteneyville Lodges. Eulogies on the brethren who have died during the year were read and adopted, and the Grand Lodge took a recess until 9 o'clock to-day, when the election of officers for the ensuing year will be in order.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

THE GENERAL SYNOD ORGANIZED FOR BUSINESS—A NEW PRESIDENT.

The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America met at the Rev. Dr. Vandeveer's church, Joralemon and Court streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The denomination is particularly strong in the North-west and in the old Dutch settled counties along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers in this State. It numbers 1,500 churches, 80,000 church members, and upward of 400,000 worshipers. In New-York, the old Collegiate Church is the leading representative. Among the 200 delegates present from the various classes yesterday, were the Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, of Newark, N. J.; The Rev. Carlos Martyn, of the Thirty-fourth-Street Church, New-York; William Wood, ex-President of the Board of Education, New-York; S. B. Schieffelin, the Revs. Drs. J. L. See, J. R. Van Slyck, and J. A. Lansing. The Rev. Abram R. Van Nest, D. D., of Philadelphia, the outgoing President, occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Van Cleef acted as clerk.

The church in which the sessions of the Synod are held is a large, roomy edifice in the style of 30 years ago. The ceiling is adorned with circular moldings in light blue, and the back of the pulpit is occupied by a painting in fresco suggestive of the Temple at Jerusalem. The session yesterday was rather slimly attended, and some of the more worldly lay delegates, under pretense of looking at the *Christian Intelligencer*, occupied themselves in scanning the latest news from Chicago.

After prayer by Dr. Van Nest, the Synod proceeded to ballot for President and Assessor, the latter officer being a sort of Assistant President. On the first ballot, John De Baun had 44 votes; D. W. Bentley, 29; W. J. R. Taylor, 7; Beardsley, 7, and there were a number of scattering votes. The President announced that the contest would be confined to the two highest candidates on the list, Drs. De Baun and Bentley. On the second ballot the vote stood: De Baun, 97; Bentley, 30. The election of Dr. De Baun was made unanimous. The Doctor is Pastor of the Niskayuna Church, in Schenectady County. On the first ballot for Assessor the vote stood 14 for J. W. Beardsley, of Constantine, Mich., to 11 for J. H. Suydam, of Jersey City, the remainder scattering. On the final ballot, Beardsley had 58 to Suydam 57, and the former was declared elected. John Hart and U. D. Gulick were chosen clerks without formality. Dr. Van Nest welcomed the newly-elected President to the chair, on taking which, Dr. De Baun made a short address, expressing the hope that the work of the Synod would redound "to the glory of Christ our Lord and the best interests of His Church." An order of business was adopted fixing the hours of daily sessions from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M., and 8 o'clock in the evening. The third column from the pulpit was fixed as the bar of the house. The Rev. Messrs. David M. Vanderveer, U. D. Gulick, Cornelius Brett, and Elders W. H. Jackson and J. S. Van Court were appointed a Committee on Devotional Exercises, and after half an hour spent in prayer the Synod adjourned. The Rev. Dr. Van Nest, the outgoing President, preached in the evening.

DR. O'CALLAGHAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services of the late Dr. Edward B. O'Callaghan, the historian, took place yesterday in the cathedral, Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street. The body was borne into the cathedral upon the shoulders of the undertaker's assistants, accompanied by the pall-bearers, and followed by the mourning widow, Mrs. Storrs and Miss Storrs, Mrs. Hoar, the two nephews of Dr. O'Callaghan, and a number of the intimate friends of the family. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Thurlow Weed, John Kelly, John G. Shea, Edward F. Delancey, George H. Moore, F. H. Churchill, William S. Preston, and Henry Amy. Among those present were Prof. Carody, of Albany; Amos Preston, Henry L. Hogues, Robert Higgins, of Albany; John McKeon, F. J. Tuomey, and Charles and James Tracy, of Albany. The celebrant was Father Dealy, of St. Francis Xavier's Church. Father Donovan acted as Deacon, Father Leavelle as Sub-Deacon, and the Masters of Ceremonies were Drs. McDonald and Farley. Absolution was given by Cardinal McCloskey. The other clergymen present were Fathers McDermott, of Albany; Sheehan, of West Troy; Goeklyn, of Fordham; Hecker and Young, Paulist Fathers; MacDowall and Pratt, of St. Agnes's Church; O'Reilly, of St. Mary's Church; Vicar-General Quinn, and Bishop Lynch, of Charlestown. The address was delivered by Father Clarence Walworth, of St. Mary's Church, Albany, who spoke briefly of Dr. O'Callaghan's character as a man of truth and an earnest Catholic Christian. The musical portion of the services was rendered by the full choir of the cathedral, under the direction of Organist W. F. Pecher. From the cathedral the body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

In February, 1879, John Paisley, of No. 449 Sixth-avenue, began proceedings for divorce against his wife, Hannah L., on the ground of infidelity. The suit was tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, but was withdrawn before a verdict was reached. The principal witness against Mrs. Paisley was Thomas Coakley, whose testimony was to the effect that he saw her and a man named Jacob Edmund Clarke retire to a room in a disreputable house in West Thirty-sixth-street on more than one occasion. After the withdrawal of the divorce proceedings by Paisley, his accused wife took steps to arraign Coakley on the charge of perjury. Having been indicted by the Grand Jury, he was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. William A. Beach, who acted as counsel for Paisley in the original case, appeared for Coakley, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins officiated as prosecutor. The man Clarke, who was examined for the prosecution, denied that he had ever visited any house in West Thirty-sixth-street with Mrs. Paisley. He admitted that he became acquainted with Mrs. Paisley in her husband's shoe store, and that he accompanied her once to the theatre, and on another occasion to a fair in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. He had also escorted her to the house of a Miss McDowell, in Twenty-second-street. One of the witnesses in the divorce case was a Dr. Giles, who testified against Mrs. Paisley. Dr. Giles, Clarke swore, had lately offered him $400 if he would absent himself from the City during the trial of the charge against Coakley. Clarke refused to do so on the promise of money. Mr. Beach subjected the witness to a rigorous cross-examination, after which Coakley's testimony before Judge Lawrence was read to the jury. The case will be continued to-day.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—June 2.

SENATE.

THE POWERS OF CONSULS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire, first, whether sections 4,086 to 4,130, inclusive, Revised Statutes, are authorized by the Constitution of the United States; second, whether the administration of justice under the provisions of said sections, and the decrees and regulations established thereafter, are in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution which were intended to secure the rights of person and property; and said committee may report by bill or otherwise. He explained that these sections related to the judicial powers of Consuls and Ministers in Eastern countries. His attention had been called to the matter by a telegraphic dispatch in all the papers, saying that a Minister of the United States, at Cairo, Egypt, was exercising jurisdiction which seemed very extensive and extraordinary, if not entirely unwarranted. He read the sections referred to, and said they gave absolutely despotic authority to the Consuls over any citizens of the United States. He did not know of any constitutional authority for these consular courts; but if such authority existed, there could be none for conferring extra-constitutional jurisdiction upon them. Consuls cannot be constitutionally authorized to try men without juries, convict and punish by imprisonment or death, when Judges at home cannot do so. The resolution was adopted.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

On motion of Mr. RANSOM, and notwithstanding Mr. Morgan's appeal for the consideration of the calendar during the morning hour, all prior orders were postponed and the consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed. The pending question was on Mr. Brown's amendment to increase the appropriation for Savannah Harbor from $65,000 to $100,000.

After some discussion Mr. Brown's amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 29. This seemed to be taken as an indication that the Senate was determined to adhere to the bill as reported, and several similar amendments were rejected.

Mr. MORGAN offered the following amendment:

Provided, That the entire sum available under the first section of this act shall not exceed $5,015,000, which sum shall be apportioned by the Secretary of War to the work of improvement designated in the first section, and in the proportion that the amount therein specified for each work of improvement shall bear to the sum of $8,015,000.

The morning hour having expired, the Eaton Tariff bill was informally laid aside, and consideration of the River and Harbor bill continued.

Mr. BLAINE said it should be remembered that the condition of the Treasury had improved since the estimates were made, and was more favorable for liberality, or at least sufficiency, now than at that time. He should vote for this bill, as he always did for River and Harbor appropriations, believing that money expended in internal improvement was well spent. No other Government expenditure was so enduring. The money expended in keeping up the Army and Navy was all gone at the end of the year. The money put into river and harbor improvements remained as a permanent benefit to the commerce and industry of the people.

Mr. Morgan's amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 38.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, except the amendment reducing from $110,000 to $85,000 the appropriation for improvement of the Illinois River, which was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 36, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Baldwin, *Beck*, Blaine, Brown, Burnside, Butler, Call, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Coke, Davis, *Dawes*, *Farley*, *Ferry*, *Groome*, *Hampton*, *Hereford*, *Jones* of Florida, Kirkwood, [illegible] Paddock, Pryor, Ransom, Rollins, Saunders, Slater, Thurman, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Windom, Withers—36.

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible] Davis of Illinois, *Eaton*, [illegible] Morgan, Morrill, *Pendleton*, Platt, Saulsbury—13.

PAYMENTS TO LAND GRANT ROADS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War recommending an appropriation of $400,000 to continue payments to land grant railroad companies under the act of March 3, 1879. As transportation service is being rendered to the Government by such companies in good faith, it seems but just to the Secretary that provision should be made for their prompt payment. He invites attention to the letter of the Quartermaster-General recommending such appropriation. Referred.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, at 4:30 P. M., the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House, at 11:30, went into Committee of the Whole on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, the pending paragraph being that appropriating $20,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide storage for silver coin. To this was pending as a substitute, the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Bland, and amended by Mr. Hayes, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in standard silver dollars the amount appropriated by this act, appropriating $10,000 for the storage of so much of said coin as may be returned to the Treasury for certificates issued therefor, and providing that the salaries of members of Congress shall be paid in standard silver dollars.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that all Federal salaries shall be paid in silver dollars. Rejected—37 to 58.

Mr. BLAND offered an amendment directing the payment of interest on the public debt and other expenditures of the Government in standard silver dollars.

Mr. HISCOCK raised a point of order, and Mr. BLAND argued in opposition to it.

Mr. F. WOOD, of New-York, contended that the point was well taken. The interest on the public debt was a matter of contract, and Congress could not in an appropriation bill violate a contract. Again, the interest on the public debt was provided for by a permanent appropriation, and Congress was not called upon in an appropriation bill to provide for the payment of interest. The House could not by this process avoid the just and honorable obligations of the Government.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas—Does the gentleman say the bonds cannot be paid in coin?

Mr. F. WOOD—The principal and interest must be paid according to contract.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that gold, silver, and United States Treasury notes be paid to all public creditors in such relative amounts as will suit the convenience of the Government, without discrimination against either gold, silver, or paper, but observing all existing contracts.

Mr. HISCOCK raised a point of order.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, inquired whether the amendment did not allow the Secretary of the Treasury to determine what was the public convenience. That was a big enough hole for John Sherman to get out of.

The point of order was sustained.

Mr. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, submitted an amendment appropriating $30,000 for repair of the vaults in the Sub-Treasury at New-York. Rejected.

Mr. Bland's substitute was then rejected—yeas 13, nays 87.

Mr. WARNER offered the following substitute for the original paragraph, and it was agreed to: "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide more secure, and, if need be, additional vault-room for coin and bullion, $20,000."

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, called attention to the fact that within the last three months the gold coin and bullion in the Treasury had shrunk to the extent of $18,000,000. Where had the gold gone? ["Chicago," suggested Mr. Weaver.] It had been hoarded by the people, who knew weights always descended to the sea, and that the difference in the value of the silver and the gold dollar was about to express itself so forcibly that no foolish talking of Congress could affect it. Before the end of June gold would be exported, and if exported at the rate it had been imported during the last summer, within 90 days there would not be a gold dollar, as currency, in the country. It was quite probable that every advocate of gold and silver coin would find before next December that there would be nothing but silver in the country. He would repeat a remark he had made once before, that the projectors of this silver delusion would sooner or later call upon the rocks and mountains to hide them from the people until their indignation was past.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, thought that nobody could dispute the facts stated by the gentleman from New-York, but asserted that his inferences were utterly fallacious. He was utterly mistaken in his belief that the silver dollar was at present going to play any part in driving gold out of the country. The time might come when it would, but it was a long time ahead.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, moved to strike out the paragraph as amended on motion of Mr. Warner. Rejected by a vote of 46 to 69. It was agreed that a separate vote should be taken on this amendment in the House.

The portion of the bill making appropriations for meeting the expenses of United States courts having been reached, Mr. HISCOCK, of New-York, moved to strike out the proviso that no part of these appropriations shall be used in the payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for services rendered at elections. Rejected—yeas 56, nays 96.

Mr. PAGE, of California, submitted an amendment appropriating $7,000 to pay Deputy Marshals for services rendered at the election in California in September last. Rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The main question was ordered, and the House, at 5:15 P. M., adjourned.

NEWS FOR DRY GOODS REPORTERS.

The Board of Trade and Transportation received yesterday from the Navy Department a second installment of samples of goods in use by foreign nations collected by Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, of the United States steamer Ticonderoga. These are from the west coast of Africa, and consist of the following: Grey cotton, 36 inches wide, and costing 4 to 4½ cents a yard; striped Madras cotton, 36 inches wide, and costing 6½ cents a yard; elephant hat, 36 inches wide, [illegible] 4½ cents a yard; monkey hat, 36 inches wide, and costing 5 cents a yard; Belgian cloth, costing 4½ cents a yard; imitation Belgian cloth, costing 3½ cents a yard; Embroidery, 36 inches wide, and costing 6 cents a yard; white shirting, 36 inches wide, and costing 5 cents a yard; the same, 36 inches wide, and costing 7 3-16 cents a yard; white imperial shirting, 36 inches wide, and costing 6 cents a yard; Swiss handkerchiefs, imitation of Madras, 36 by 34 inches, and costing $1 65 to $2 70 per dozen; taffety, costing 6 cents per yard; red prints, costing 8½ cents per yard; blue and white satin stripes, costing 7¼ cents per yard; French corded satin stripes, costing 18¼ cents per yard; French check ginghams, costing 9¼ cents per yard; Paynes turquois ripao, costing 28 cents per pair; blue and white Paynes, costing 35 cents per pair.

THE TURF.

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE CONEY ISLAND HANDICAP—TURF NOTES.

The declarations for the Coney Island Handicap were due yesterday, and of the 37 nominations, 18 have declared out. This large declaration was in consequence of the comparatively light weight imposed on that great horse Checkmate. He is in with three pounds less than his proper weight for age. The distance of the race is a mile and three furlongs, and the acceptances are as follows:

	Pounds.
Cathcart & Co.'s Juanita, 4 years	98
J. J. Bevins's Vagrant, aged	100
A. Grinstead's Bashi Bazouk, 4 years	90
G. L. Lorillard's Harold, 4 years	114
G. L. Lorillard's Monitor, 4 years	113
G. L. Lorillard's Ferida, 4 years	109
P. Lorillard's Uncas, 4 years	109
G. L. Lorillard's Judge Murray, 3 years	106
A. Buford's Good-night, 4 years	115
Dwyer's Lake Blackburn, 3 years	100
Dwyer's Jericho, 4 years	108
James Thompson's J. F. [illegible], 6 years	105
A. Belmont's Turenne, 3 years	97
Purvear & Co.'s Bulwark, 4 years	100
[illegible] Richard's Long Time, 5 years	96
[illegible] Tolbert, 4 years	100
[illegible] Williams's Checkmate, 5 years	118
J. T. Williams's Vera Cruz, 5 years	113

Only one declaration has been made in the Coney Island Cup, and that is Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Victory. The course is almost ready, and accommodations for 150 horses have been completed. Besides this, Pierre Lorillard is building a private stable with 20 stalls, and others will follow. Mr. Frank T. Bruce will be the clerk of the course.

The second day's races of the American Jockey Club were postponed, yesterday, until to-day. The same programme as detailed in yesterday's TIMES will be gone through with.

The Saratoga programme has been published, and exceeds in extent and variety even those of former years. Secretary Wheatley says that orders for rooms at the hotels are already pouring in, and there will be a great crush.

RACES ON THE HARLEM RIVER.

The fifth, and probably the poorest, regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association was given on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. There were 10 races, and, although several of them were "walk-overs," they occupied the entire afternoon. Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, was referee. There were two trial heats and a final heat for junior singles, in which A. Rave, of the Greenpoint Athletic Club, won the first heat; James Reynolds, of Poughkeepsie, the second, and Rave the third and final heat. In the double-scull race between John R. Ross and George H. Day, of the Atalantas, and I. A. Lyon and R. W. Rathborne, of the New-York Athletic Club, the latter were easy winners in 6:45¼. The pair-oared gig race was between Eldridge (bow) and Painter, (stroke,) of the Columbias, and Adams (bow) and Dunning, (stroke,) of the Mystic Boat Club. The latter had no trouble at all in beating the Columbia pair, taking the lead from the start, and finishing the race in 7:21. The four-oared gig race was between crews from the Union Boat Club, the Columbia College Boat Club, and the Nautilus Boat Club. The Columbia crew won easily in 6:13. Union second, Nautilus third. A six-oared gig race between crews from the Eureka and Dauntless Boat Clubs, was won by the latter in 5:16. The last race was for senior single sculls, the entries being Irving A. Lyon and R. W. Rathborne, New-York Athletic Club, and W. N. Goddard, New-York Rowing Club. Lyon dropped out of the race in the first quarter mile, and at the end of the half mile Rathborne and Goddard fouled, and a few strokes afterward Goddard's shell sank, with his feet tightly strapped in. He was promptly rescued, and Rathborne, the only man to finish, was given the race, on account of the foul. The races were all over the mile course, from Gates's dock to Macomb's Dam bridge.

THE MAYOR AND MR. DUDLEY.

At the hour appointed, yesterday, for the investigation of the charges against Mr. Dudley, of the Building Department, Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, accompanied by his client, Mr. Dudley, appeared before the Mayor, and served a writ of prohibition upon him, commanding him not to proceed with the proposed examination. It was issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, and is returnable on the first Monday in June. The petition for the writ, which was granted on the application of Mr. Dudley, set forth that the charges made against him by the Mayor were unfounded; that his term of office expired a year ago; that he was only "holding over" until his successor was appointed and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, which event would vacate his office as Superintendent of Buildings, and that the Mayor had already made a nomination for his position. Mayor Cooper examined the writ, and, after consulting with Mr. Bell, one of Corporation Counsel Whitney's assistants, who was assigned to conduct the examination, he decided not to proceed with the investigation until the court had rendered its decision on the writ. The Mayor then asked Mr. Hatch if he was ready to put in an answer to the charges, but the counsel replied in the negative. "I am here," said he, "only to see that the writ is properly served upon your Honor." Mr. Hatch and Mr. Dudley then left the office.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 2.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 215—Asher Quickenheimer et al., respondents, vs. Jackson Angevine, appellant; submitted. No. 216—John Laforis et al., appellants, vs. Henry W. Deems et al., respondents; argued by Walter S. Cowles for appellants, William H. Townley for respondents. No. 218—John M. Breck, appellant, vs. Joseph Van Wagenen, respondent; on motion of A. J. Vanderpoel, no one appearing for appellant, judgment was affirmed by default, with costs. No. 219—George Crispen, respondent, vs. Benjamin T. Babbitt, appellant; argued by A. J. Vanderpoel for appellant, Nicholas E. Kernan for respondent. No. 220—David P. Lee, appellant, vs. Joseph Garguilo et al., respondents; argued by Albert Stickney for appellant, Edward Wetmore for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, June 3: Nos. 220, 222, 224, 173, 174, 184, 175, and 189.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Assessment Calendar—Nos. 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until June 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 2518, 1537, 1592, 1474, 1563, 1247, 1060, 1628, 615, 1081, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until June 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by [illegible], JJ.

Appeals from Orders—No. 3. Appeals from Judgment—Nos. 5, 16, 7, 3, 19, 21.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas A. Coakley, perjury, (continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 933 bales; gross, 1,548 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,008 bales; coastwise, 1,750 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 133,570 bales.

MOBILE, June 2.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 2 bales; gross, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 519 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 16,368 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11 1-16c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 34 bales; exports, coastwise, 341 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; receipts, 126 bales; shipments, 285 bales; sales, 1,425 bales; stock, 28,830 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 270 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,012 bales.

GALVESTON, June 2.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 318 bales; stock, 12,829 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 2, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27	Leather, sides	27,300
Beans, bbls	132	Moss, bales	32
Cotton, bales	3,620	Spirits Turp., bbls	300
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	100	Rosin, bbls	4,001
Cotton-seed-meal, bgs	2,280	Oil, bbls	206
Copper, bbls	10	Oil-cake, pkgs	4,355
Copper, cakes	26	Pea-nuts, bags	100
Eggs, pkgs	2,712	Pork, pkgs	371
Flour, bbls	22,882	Beef, pkgs	121
Corn-meal, bags	146	Cut-meats, pkgs	5,637
Wheat, bushels	407,450	Lard, tcs	3,000
Corn, bushels	147,000	Lard, kegs	5,000
Oats, bushels	111,200	Butter, pkgs	11,000
Rye, bushels	500	Cheese, pkgs	11,000
Malt, bushels	12,000	Rice, tcs	190
Peas, bushels	1,730	Sugar, hhds	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bbls	167	Skins, bales	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bags	197	Starch, pkgs	2,247
Flax-seed, bags	153	Stearine, pkgs	136
Grease, pkgs	216	Tallow, pkgs	136
Hides, No.	1,535	Tobacco, hhds	136
Hides, bales	214	Tobacco, pkgs	136
Hops, bales	80	Whisky, bbls	630
Istle, bales	13	Wool, bales	1,798
Lead, pigs	1,300		

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate request and quoted firm as to price. Sales 1,000 bags Rio, per Hipparchus, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 150,655 bags; at the outports, 54,570 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 94,300 bags, of which 40,830 bags for New-York....Other kinds have been in limited demand at about former rates....The recent movements (more previously reported) have been summed up thus: 3,081 bags Laguayra, 1,718 bags Costa Rica, 1,770 bags Mexican, 1,507 bags Savanilla, 323 bags Maracaibo, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range, and 1,828 bags San Domingo, in transit to Europe....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 37,565 bags and 158,345 mats....We quote: Rio, ordinary invoices, at 12½c.@13c.; fair at 14½c.@14¾c.; good at 14¾c.@15c.; prime at 15¼c.@15½c.; Rio, in job lots, at 12c.@17½c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 14¼c.@15c.; do., job lots, at 10¼c.@18c.; Java invoices, 15c.@25c.; Singapore, 14c.@18c.; Ceylon, 15c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@18c.; Laguayra, 13c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@14¼c.; Jamaica, 12¼c.@18c.; Savanilla, 12c.@16c.; Costa Rica, 13c.@18c.; San Domingo, 11c.@12c.; Porto Rico, 13c.@18c.; Angostura, 13c.@17c.

COTTON—Business in the option line has shown little animation, with values quoted irregular, closing weaker on the early and a trifle higher on the later options....Early deliveries were quoted up 1-16c. @ 2c.... [illegible] ...Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 38,850 bales; to the Continent, 5,062 bales; to France, 5,024 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 405,795 bales. Stock in New-York, 151,567 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
June	600	11.32@11.38
July	14,000	11.44@11.50
August	30,100	11.50@11.60
September	9,200	11.10@11.18
October	2,500	10.60@10.71
November	3,300	10.49@10.55
December	2,000	10.50@10.55
January	300	10.60@10.63

Transferable orders issued at 11.40.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
June	11.38@....	11.37@11.38
July	11.47@....	11.44@....
August	11.54@....	11.53@....
September	11.12@11.13	11.10@....
October	10.66@10.68	10.66@....
November	10.49@10.50	10.50@10.52
December	10.50@....	10.51@10.52
January	10.59@10.60	10.59@10.61

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

June	11.35	October	10.67
July	11.46	November	10.49
August	11.55	December	10.50
September	11.13	January	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered quite freely, and again quoted, as a rule, weaker, and, at the close, heavy, on a moderately active movement partly for export. [illegible]

WHEAT—Business in Wheat, for early delivery, has been again quite extensive, mainly to export buyers, whose wants have been very promptly met by the principal holders, who have shown decided urgency in their offerings, leading to a further decline. [illegible]

CORN—A moderately active movement has been reported to-day, for early delivery, at lower and irregular prices. [illegible]

OATS—Under a continued pressure to realize, prices further yielded. [illegible]

RYE—A moderate call noted at irregular figures. [illegible]

BARLEY—Wholly nominal; no demand.

BARLEY-MALT—Moderately inquired for at previous quotations.

[illegible]

HIDES—Business has been to a limited aggregate on the basis of previous quotations. [illegible]

HOPS—Have been in limited demand, but the more desirable qualities have been offered with reserve, and quoted firm.

LEATHER—Has been moderately active on the basis of about former figures.

MOLASSES—Has been in light request on the basis of 40c. for 50-test Refining Cuba....Stock in first hands [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin inactive, but firm [illegible] ...Tar selling slowly at [illegible] ...Spirits Turpentine quiet, with merchantable quoted at [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Refined moderately sought after [illegible]

Western Mess moderately sought after, with June options leaving off at $11 05@$11 10, and July at $11 10@$11 15; August at $11 20@$11 25; September at $11 30@$11 35; October at $11 30@$11 35....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 5 11-16c.@5¾c., and Pigs at 6c....CUT-MEATS inactive, but steady sale of 5,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 10 lb. average, 7¼c....BACON fairly active; Long Clear quoted at 6¾c.; Short Clear at 7c.; sales of 450 boxes Long Clear [illegible]....Western Steam LARD has been more active for early delivery at about previous figures; quoted at $6 95; sales of 1,187 tcs. at $6 92½@$6 95....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard more sought after, leaving off at a slight improvement, with June closing at $6 92½; July at $6 95@$6 97½; August at $7 02½; September at $7 05@$7 07½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 250 tcs. June, at $6 90; 7,000 tcs. July, at $6 90@$6 97½; 3,500 tcs. August, at $6 95@$7 02½; 1,750 tcs. September, at $7@$7 07½; 1,000 tcs. seller's option, the remainder of the year, at $6 80@$6 85....City Steam Lard continues in demand; quoted at the close at $6 90, and 110 tcs. sold at $6 90. Of No. 1 City, 150 tcs. sold at $6 70....Refined Lard in request; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $7 25. Sales reported of 500 tcs....BEEF and BEEF HAMS as last quoted....BUTTER offered freely and quoted heavy on a restricted business....CHEESE in moderate demand within our previous range....EGGS rather slow of sale at from 9½c.@11½c. for good to strictly fancy marks....TALLOW in good request, with sales noted of 185,000 lb. at 6 1-16c.@6¼c....STEARINE more active at stronger prices; City quoted at 8¼c., and Western at 8¼c.; sales reported of 150 tcs. choice Western at 8¼c. and 140,000 lb. choice City, part at 8¼c.

RICE—Business has been moderately active since our last, and almost wholly in the jobbing line, at firm prices, with Carolina, fair to good, quoted at 6¼c.@7c.; prime at 7¼c.@7½c.; Rangoon, [illegible] duty paid; do., [illegible] in bond.

SKINS—A limited call noted for most kinds since our last at about previous reduced prices.

SUGARS—Very quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 7¼c.@7½c. for fair to good refining Cuba. No sales reported....Less demand noted for Refined, including Cut-loaf at 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¼c.@9½c.; Granulated, 9¼c.@9½c.; Soft White, 8½c.@8¾c.; Soft Yellow, 7c.@8½c....The movements in Raw Sugars since June 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Box.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, June 1, 1880	129,365	6,558	804,404	4,738
Receipts since	274	65	47,513	....
Sales since	517	....	....	....
Stock, June 2, 1880	130,122	6,623	852,000	4,738
Stock, June 2, 1879	73,436	26,373	771,912	3,307

WHISKY—Dull and irregular; quoted at $1 12@$1 13.

FREIGHTS—More animation has been reported to-day, chiefly in the line of Grain contracts, which, on berth freight, were at a sharp rise in rates, on less urgent offerings of room, and a more confident demand, for early use, while, in the way of tonnage on charter, quotations varied little, shipowners, as a rule, quite promptly meeting the requirements of the export interest at current low figures. Tonnage for Petroleum, Lumber, Deals, Naval Stores, and general cargo attracted a comparatively moderate share of attention....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,800 bales Cotton at 11-64d.@3-16d., mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 11-64d.@3-16d.; 3,800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@2s., chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 1s. 9d.; 6,700 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipments, at 15s.@17s. 6d. by outport steamers as low as 15s.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 3¼d.@4d., closing at 4d. (against 3d. yesterday;) 5,100 pkgs. Provisions at 25s.@30s., (mainly through freight, and as low as 22s. 6d. by outport steamers, for June and early July shipment;) [illegible] ...FOR LONDON—By steam, 2,400 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported within the range of 1s. 9d.@2s.; 6,400 sacks Flour and Meal at 15s.@17s. 6d.; [illegible] ...FOR GLASGOW—[illegible] ...FOR BRISTOL—By steam, small lots of Flour at 2s. 3d.; 150 tons Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@30s.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 1,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d....FOR AVONMOUTH—By steam, 36,000 bushels Grain at 6½d....FOR HULL—By steam, 30,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d....FOR THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND—A British bark, [illegible] tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR DUBLIN—A Norwegian bark, [illegible] tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, [illegible] [illegible] ...FOR HAVRE—By steam, 1,800 pkgs. Provisions, mostly through freight, reported at 30s.@40s. 6d.; equal to 250 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 30s.@37s. 6d. [illegible] ...FOR ST. MALO—[illegible] ...FOR BAYONNE—A British brig, [illegible] ...FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 300 tons Provisions at 30s....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. [illegible] ...FOR FREDERICKSHAVEN AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 10½d....FOR [illegible] ...FOR A BALTIC PORT—A Norwegian bark, [illegible] ...FOR LISBON—An Italian bark, [illegible] ...FOR OPORTO—An Italian brig, 315 tons, hence, with about 10,000 bushels Grain, in shipper's bags, at 13c.; a Norwegian brig, 234 tons, hence, with 1,600 quarters Grain, at 6s....FOR A SPANISH PORT—A Spanish brig, hence, with equal to about 1,400 quarters Grain, reported on private terms....FOR HONOLULU—An American bark, 591 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR MONTEVIDEO AND ORDERS—A British bark, with about 600,000 ft. Lumber, from the St. Lawrence, at $15, net; a British brig, 333 tons, with do., from do., at $17, net....FOR RIO JANEIRO—An American bark, 309 tons, hence, with general cargo to load in regular line, at market rates....FOR BUENOS AYRES—An American bark, 738 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load in regular line, at current rates....FOR ASPINWALL—An American schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR PORT SPAIN—An American brig, 418 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,500....FOR ST. KITTS—A British brig, 197 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,150; an American schooner, 191 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $925....FOR TRINIDAD DE CUBA AND BACK—A British bark, 349 tons, on the basis of $5 for Sugar....FOR SAN DOMINGO CITY—An Italian brig, 249 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR MARTINIQUE—A Danish bark, with general cargo, from Boston, on private terms....FOR NASSAU—Two British schooners, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....FOR ST. JOHN, N. F.—A British brig, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR SAN FRANCISCO—A ship, 1,349 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load in regular line, at current rates....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, hence, with Stone, at $1 40.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 2—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 61¼; do. second mortgage, 17; New-Jersey Central Consols, 102; Erie, 31; do. second Consols, 86¼; Illinois Central, 106; Pennsylvania Central, 54; Reading, 29¼; New-York Central, 126¾; British Consols, 98 3-16 for money; and 98 [illegible] for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Second Consols, 81. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes 86f. 30c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4 per cent. bonds, 110¾. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 61¼; do. second mortgage, 17¼; Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 106¼; British Consols, 98 5-16 for money, and 98 7-16 for the account. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Silver is quoted to-day at 52¼d. per ounce.

LIMA, June 2.—Exchange on London, [illegible] for checks.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 8,250 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 5-16d.; also, 6 3-8d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 3-16d. Futures closed dull. Provisions—Lard, No. 1, [illegible] for American. Bacon, 34s. 6d. [illegible] for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, June 2.—At the Wool sales to-day 9,500 bales were disposed of, chiefly Sidney, Port Philip, and New-Zealand. The attendance was fair and prices were well maintained. The following are the details in full of the sales yesterday: 4,368 bales Port Philip—Fleeces, [illegible] [illegible]

LONDON, June 2—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 6¾d.@7d. [illegible] Linseed-oil, [illegible]

ANTWERP, June 2.—Petroleum, 18¾f. for fine pale American.

BREMEN, June 2.—Petroleum, 7 marks 25 pfennigs.

HAVANA, June 2.—Markets unchanged.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—Wool—The market is in an unsatisfactory condition. Buyers are indifferent about buying in advance, evidently feeling that even at present prices Wool is not a safe article to hold. There is not much pressure to sell, but some holders have withdrawn their stocks entirely from the market; but as the season advances some concessions will have to be made. There is more inquiry from delaine mills, and some considerable [illegible] have been placed at 50c.; medium Unwashed Wools sell at 35c.@38c., and good Fleeces at [illegible] ... Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces quiet and for X and XX Pennsylvania and Ohio [illegible] Wisconsin Fleeces range from 40c. to 45c. In California Wool [illegible] There is no movement of any importance in foreign Wool.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Joshua Whitcomb.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Boccaccio.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—The Returned Volunteer.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Prestidigitation.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Pinafore.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northerly, nearly stationary barometer, higher temperature.

The National Republican Convention adjourned yesterday after appointing the committees, and the real work of the meeting will begin to-day. The action of the Committee on Permanent Organization in recommending Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR instead of Gen. CRESWELL as permanent President of the Convention, was a disappointment to the friends of Gen. GRANT. Still more depressing was the action of the Committee on Credentials in regard to the contested Alabama cases. The admission of RAPIER, one of Mr. SHERMAN's agents, from the Fourth District, had no special significance, though the vote on that admission is claimed as a fair indication of the anti-Grant sentiment of the committee. But the admission of the two delegates from the Seventh District who were replaced by others because of their refusal to accept the State Convention's pledge to vote for Gen. GRANT goes to the root of all the important contests before the committee. It settles in advance the Illinois contest, because it proceeds on the principle that the Congressional district, not the State Convention, must determine the choice of district delegates. That involves, it need hardly be said, a somewhat radical innovation on party methods, and, apart altogether from its bearing on the fortunes of any candidate, ought to receive thorough discussion and authoritative settlement at the hands of the Convention.

Fully recognizing the possibility of the ruling of the Committee on Credentials being sustained by the Convention, and of the consequent loss of 28 votes counted on for GRANT, the supporters of the ex-President are steadfast in the claim that they control the situation. "If not GRANT, then the candidate on whom his friends unite will be the candidate of the Convention" is the only admission they will make of the possibility of defeat. Even that, however, suggests the sudden appearance in the front rank of one of the minor nominees, who will be presented to the Convention, and who will prepare people for one of those surprises which, though sufficiently familiar in National Conventions, never cease to be thrilling. It may be well to keep the fact in mind that several preliminary questions may be settled adversely to the wishes of the majority of Gen. GRANT's friends without presenting any adequate measure of his strength. The only vote which will fairly reveal that will be the actual balloting.

The House has ended by appropriating $20,000 to provide additional vault-room for the storage of silver dollars, after making that item of the General Deficiency bill the occasion of many ridiculous motions and much pointless discussion. Mr. BLAND reached the limit of absurdity in proposing to insert a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the interest on the public debt and other expenditures of the Government in standard silver dollars. As the interest on the public debt is a matter of contract provided for by a permanent appropriation, the effort to define the method of its payment in the form of a rider to a regular appropriation bill dealing with entirely different subjects was a piece of complicated idiocy which need only have been hinted at to be repressed. The airing which the silver question has received during the discussion on the storage item of the Deficiency bill ought, however, to have the effect of quickening the somewhat languid interest with which the people regard the steady drifting toward a silver standard. The danger pointed out by Mr. CHITTENDEN is by no means visionary, and a very serious responsibility attaches to all who have either ignorantly or deliberately trifled with it.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was finally passed by the Senate yesterday. The bill, as received from the House, appropriated $8,482,500. To this the Senate Committee on Commerce added amendments involving the expenditure of $132,000. The first section of the bill proposes special "improvements," and the second section provides for new surveys for work to be hereafter undertaken. In the Senate, yesterday, an unsuccessful attempt was made to limit the appropriations of the first section to $5,014,000, this amount to be equitably divided among the several items. The Senate refused to curtail the vast proportions of the bill, and, in Committee of the Whole, loaded it down with many extravagant amendments. Mr. BLAINE made one of his demagogical arguments in favor of the bill, saying that "the river and harbor improvements remained as a permanent benefit to the commerce and industry of the people." As if the reckless expenditure of money in dredging trout-brooks, and in vain attempts to construct impossible harbors, benefited anybody but the jobbers and contractors. The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments, and must run the chances of a committee of conference and a possible Executive veto.

We publish in another column a full summary of the amended Public Burdens bill as passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, as well as a comparative statement of the salaries specifically reduced by that act. As the bill affects only the salaries of new incumbents of the offices named, its effect on the tax levy will be of a very gradual kind. When all the existing heads of departments have gone out of office, the aggregate saving prescribed by the bill will be about a quarter of a million of dollars; when all policemen and firemen now receiving $1,200 a year have been replaced by others at $1,000, there will be a saving of another three-quarters of a million, and the 10 per cent. reduction of the salary list of each department, exclusive of policemen, firemen, and school-teachers, may reach a quarter of a million more. As the last-named reduction takes effect with the budget of 1881, and as all vacancies among the Police and firemen will be filled by men occupying the first grade of $800 salaries, the bill may, by the 1st of January next, be equal to a saving of $300,000 or $400,000, with the possibility of gradually increasing reductions amounting in the long run to three times as much. It will be seen that the bill provides for a very modest installment of economy, though even that much is something to be thankful for.

FINANCIAL ISSUES.

The Republicans at Chicago have an opportunity, which they should be wise enough to seize, to make this year an aggressive and vigorous campaign for sound money that would draw the line sharply between the two parties and gather to the Republican side a large number of conservative Democrats. In order to do so they have only to declare in favor of the suspension of the coinage of silver until that metal shall have reached a stable value equal to that which is given it in our coins, and further to declare in favor of the gradual withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, as an element in the currency which the recklessness of the Democracy causes to be a source of constant danger. There is nothing in such a temperate and sensible financial platform as this that would estrange any considerable number of votes, while it would be sure to take a powerful hold on the business men of the country, from one end of it to the other, no matter what may have been their previous party convictions. There never has been a time when party ties sat so lightly on business men, or when so many of them were ready to vote with any party which gave them substantial guarantees of a future which they could count upon.

Such guarantees the Democrats cannot give. They are bound by every influence which shapes the course of a political party to refrain from establishing the currency on a perfectly sound basis, even if they do not further unsettle it. The numerical weight of the Greenbackers in the party, the large number of the leaders who have committed themselves to the ideas of Government paper and cheap silver, the paucity of men of brains and training who are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of a sound currency—Mr. BAYARD is absolutely the only Democrat of prominence of whom this can be said—all these elements, together with the generally low tone of intelligence in a large portion of the party, are forces which hold the Democracy as by a vise to the profession and practice of dangerous finance. Every vote which has been taken in either house of Congress this session, every move that has been made, every speech—except some of Mr. BAYARD's—that has been delivered, has shown the inherent and ineradicable tendency of the Democrats to yield to the worst section of the party on financial questions. While on the one hand the refunding of the public debt—one of the plainest and most practical measures of public economy ever presented to a legislative body—has been evaded and trifled with, the so-called principles of the Greenback leaders have several times been openly sustained. The platform which was adopted by the Greenbackers in Maine on Monday, and on which the coalition candidate stands, is, word for word, identical with the resolution of Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, voted on in the House on the 5th of April, and for which every affirmative vote except two was cast by a Democrat or a Greenbacker. This is only one of many conclusive proofs that the financial policy of the Democratic Party is under the absolute control of the Greenbackers, and it is as certain as anything in politics can be that a victory for the Democrats would be a victory for the Greenback policy. We should have, as the cardinal purposes professed by the majority in the Government, unlimited coinage of silver, involving a complete breakdown of resumption in gold, a substitution of depreciated greenbacks for bank-notes, and ultimately a still greater inflation of Government paper. Until these purposes were accomplished we should have constant agitation in favor of them, with all the uncertainty and peril for business which that agitation would bring with it.

To such a prospect as this the great body of business men would turn with intense apprehension, and they would join in large numbers any party that would secure them from it. Such security, however, cannot be afforded by a merely negative attitude on the part of the Republicans, nor would an attitude of that kind arouse that active interest and that intimate confidence which the business community would feel in a positive policy. If the Republican Party would not only condemn the ideas of the Greenbackers as they deserve, but advance defined measures which would render those ideas forever impossible of application, they would win the hearty co-operation of all whose interests depend on a sound and stable currency. The measures which we have indicated fill these conditions. They involve no contraction of the currency, for, under the free banking which we now have, every dollar of Government paper as it was withdrawn would be replaced, should the business of the country demand it, by bank paper absolutely secure and payable in gold. The revenues of the Government, on the other hand, which are now being wasted in buying silver at the rate of from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year, could be devoted to lightening the burden of taxation, and thus giving a new elasticity to American commerce. A platform embracing these measures would arouse the profoundest interest throughout the country, and would give business men an opportunity to promote their highest and most general interests by the success of the Republican Party.

EXPLAINING THE EXODUS.

Those eminent friends of the enfranchised negroes, Senators VANCE, VOORHEES, and PENDLETON, constituting the Democratic majority of the Senate committee that has been investigating the causes of the colored exodus, have united in a report. They find the freedmen of the South, but more particularly of the State of North Carolina, in a remarkably happy and promising condition, from which evil-disposed persons in the Northern States have conspired to lure them for nefarious political purposes. The whole object of their exodus investigation was to neutralize the force of the argument which the mere fact of the migration furnished as to the treatment of colored citizens in certain States. It was from first to last directed to that end, and would not have served its purpose without just such a report as we are treated to by the three Senators. Its partisan animus is not concealed, and there is scarcely an attempt to conceal it. A small part of the exodus started from Senator VANCE's State, and was directed to that of Senator VOORHEES. The former gentleman was interested in showing that it had no provocation in the bad treatment of the blacks, and the latter felt concerned on account of a possible addition to the Republican vote of Indiana, and anxious to prove that it had no justification. Mr. PENDLETON lent his ready sympathy and aid to both his colleagues in the interest of the Democratic Party.

Upon so wide a subject it was easy to collect almost any kind of evidence that was desired, and, by recognizing the force of only that which tells in one direction, the majority of the committee had no difficulty in presenting a plausible case. They selected the most favorable State for their purposes, and have nothing specific to say of Louisiana and Mississippi, from which the most serious complaints have come, and from which the principal volume of the exodus proceeded. The causes of discontent were deprivation of political rights, unjust treatment of laborers by employers, the plundering of colored people by white tradesmen, and the lack of opportunities for education and improvement. There was a sense of wrong and a desire to enjoy the advantages of freedom at the bottom of the movement. Once started, it naturally sought and obtained guidance and help. Those who sympathized with the colored people in their distress, and were willing to give them a helping hand, organized societies for the purpose of directing their efforts. The Democratic committeemen mention it as a significant fact that these were wholly made up of Republicans. It is significant, for nobody ever heard of Democrats joining in any effort to improve the condition of the freed negroes. Wherever there is a movement for this purpose, it may be safely assumed without taking voluminous evidence that it is in the hands of Republicans. That those who were engaged in directing the steps of emigrants from North Carolina to Indiana were animated more or less by political motives there is no reason for denying. There was labor for them in that State, their political rights would be secure, and if they added to the Republican vote, these men might consider it as so much the better. But that they stirred up the exodus for that purpose, and undertook to produce any material effect by it upon the politics of the State, is not shown by any evidence.

The committee labors to show that the negroes are, as a rule, tolerably well off in the State of North Carolina, enjoy such advantages for education as there are, and are not deprived of their political rights. It is admitted that the educational advantages are not good, and that in some cases the colored people are badly cheated. Nobody pretends that the wrongs and disadvantages of which complaint has been made, and which have produced a sense of injustice and a desire to emigrate, are universal in North Carolina or in any part of the South. But that they exist and are the source of discontent and the desire to emigrate has been proved beyond all doubt. It may be shown that they earn good wages and are well treated when there is no political motive for ill-treatment, or when they are submissive, and yet the fact remains that there are cases enough to the contrary to explain all the exodus there has been from the old North State. If it is true that since they have been brought into political subjection they have not suffered from violence or intimidation, except in isolated instances, they may yet chafe under the subjection which is the price of security and long to escape from it. And, notwithstanding the bold statements of the report, which are made to appear as though applicable to the whole South, it is notorious that in many parts of that section, whenever there is an election, means are taken to secure a Democratic majority regardless of the rights of voters. The outrageous frauds of the tissue ballots, the threats and violence of night riders and regulators, are not so easily forgotten, nor are they altogether things of the past. The negroes who have left the Southern States within the past few months have related stories of hardship and wrong which no investigation has yet disproved or can disprove. The Vance committee ignores all such cases. It ignores everything but its own side of the case. In short, the policy of intimidation and fraud having apparently gained its purpose of securely fastening the grip of native Democrats upon the control of all local interests, and crushing the spirit of opposition out of the negroes, a Senatorial certificate that the result is most happy for all concerned was all that was needed in order to have the exodus investigation serve the only purpose ever intended.

A COWARDLY PARTY.

The Maine Greenbackers have at least sufficient courage for the expression of their convictions. They met in Bangor on Tuesday, put up their platform, nominated their candidate for Governor, chose delegates to the National Greenback Convention, and instructed the delegates to use their best efforts to promote the nomination of SOLON CHASE for President. With the fallacy or the mischievousness of the views of these men we have nothing now to do. But it is worth while to note that they went about their work in a straightforward and manly fashion. They openly declared what they believed, and put in nomination their old standard-bearer, SMITH, who ran last year against the Republican and Democratic candidates, and who subsequently accepted the doubtful honor of playing Governor when the bogus Legislature organized by GARCELON went through the farce of choosing a chief magistrate. In that canvass the Republicans polled 68,770 votes, the Greenbackers 47,649, and the Democrats 21,844. As DAVIS, the Republican candidate, lacked a few votes of a clear majority over all, the election was thrown into the Legislature. Democrats and Greenbackers, although they could not coalesce on a Gubernatorial candidate, fused in the Legislative districts. But, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Fusionists, the Republicans secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The conspiracy of GARCELON and his colleagues, by which a large Republican majority in the Legislature was to be counted out and a Fusionist majority was to be counted in, is fresh in the minds of our readers. How that conspiracy was defeated and the conspirators were overwhelmed with confusion is also familiar to even the casual observer of current events. There has never been, in recent history, a more barefaced attempt to defeat the expressed will of the people than that put forth by the combined Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine. It was a deliberate scheme to take the power from a lawful majority and give it to a minority.

In the preliminary canvass, SMITH, the Greenback candidate, was the exponent of the most advanced views of his party. GARCELON was less pronounced, but as he had once before been taken up and elected as a hard-money candidate, by the Legislature, when only his name and SMITH's were sent in to choose between, he might fairly be said to represent the better portion of his party, so far as financial opinions were involved. GARCELON was obliged to bear the brunt of the storm which broke over the Fusionists when the conspiracy to steal the State Government was unfolded. As he was Governor, he merited the obloquy which was visited upon him. This infamous scheme, however, was not wholly GARCELON's. He was aided and abetted by two prominent men—FOGG, a Greenback member of the Governor's Council, and E. F. PILLSBURY, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The conspiracy was denounced by many reputable and honest Democrats and Greenbackers in Maine, as well as in other States. It was believed that this great scandal would arise to vex the two parties in their State Conventions this year. It was reasonable to suppose that the Democrats, especially, who had wasted so much breath in denunciations of alleged political frauds in Louisiana and elsewhere, would hardly dare to evade a subject of so much importance as the recent disturbance in Maine, which came very near ending in anarchy and bloodshed. But the convention of the party assembled in Bangor the other day, and the only allusion made to the Garcelon infamy was in a long resolution which was presented with several others and summarily smothered. A resolution in favor of a local option license law met with the same fate. In the meantime, the Greenbackers had met, adopted a characteristic platform, nominated Gen. HARRIS M. PLAISTED, and had taken a recess. Then the Democrats followed suit, nominating PLAISTED by acclamation. Neither convention nominated Presidential Electors, both having left that duty to their respective State Committees. This means that there will be a fusion in Maine on the Presidential ticket, the National Greenback nomination being already regarded as an empty form, notwithstanding the "instructions" favoring SOLON CHASE's pretensions. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee informed his convention that a conference of the two committees would see to it that "justice and equity would be meted out."

The Maine Democrats, therefore, do not dare to put up a candidate of their own. They do not dare to denounce the Garcelon conspiracy or to approve it. They even forego the delightful task of denouncing fraud generally, in order to avoid the rock which is placed in their own path by honest Democrats. They do not dare to express any opinions on any subject whatever. They humbly accepted the Greenback candidate for Governor, and then precipitately adjourned, quaking with fear lest some honest and outspoken member of their party should insist on their taking a position on some one of the leading political questions of the day. A more humiliating and contemptible attitude for a once great party could not have been contrived by its bitterest enemy. What these time-servers want most is office. The loaves and fishes are more to them than principles or party integrity. The Greenbackers have put up their strongest man. They outnumber the Democrats more than two to one. But both parties enter the canvass handicapped with the Garcelon infamy. That unsuccessful attempt at grand larceny can never be defended before the people of Maine. Although the Democrats were primarily responsible for the crime, the Fusionists in the Governor's Council and the Legislature must accept their share of the odium which falls upon the authors of the scheme. We shall expect that Maine will, once for all and forever, sweep out of political existence the combination of cowardly tricksters who have joined hands once more to regain possession of the Governmental machinery of the State.

METHODISM AND TOBACCO.

Gloom sits enthroned in our Methodist colleges and theological seminaries. It has always been the habit of Gloom to maintain a sitting position, just as it has been the habit of sorrow to stalk and of starvation to stare. In the present instance, Gloom has sat down in the localities above mentioned in consequence of the conduct of the recent Methodist Annual Conference. That body has decided by a vote of 125 to 83 that hereafter every candidate for the Methodist ministry shall be requested to pledge himself to abstain from the use of tobacco. This is a notification to young Methodists who are preparing for the ministry that they must choose between the pulpit and the pipe. We need not wonder that in these circumstances they are filled with unspeakable wretchedness.

From time immemorial the Methodist minister has been permitted to use tobacco to his heart's content. The itinerant preacher has often smoked his corn-cob pipe as a protest against the prim formalism of the Episcopalian clergyman, who holds that pure Havana cigars are alone in keeping with the spirit of the rubric. The Methodist Bishop has found that a paper of fine-cut constitutes a link between him and the people; and it is said that the Western statesman, when temporarily destitute of tobacco, never applies to a Methodist Bishop without having his opinion of Methodism greatly heightened by the hearty and generous manner with which his application is met. An identity of views as to tobacco has frequently led to the establishment of fraternal intercourse between Baptist and Methodist ministers, in spite of their differences in regard to water, and the severest Presbyterian preacher, who has just borrowed a match from his Methodist brother, feels bound in honor to avoid thrusting extreme Calvinistic doctrines upon him.

Suddenly there falls upon the Methodist student, as he is quietly smoking his pipe in the seclusion of the seminary, the news that the Methodist Conference has ordered him to put out his pipe or to abandon all hope of preaching in a Methodist pulpit. In his first surprise and indignation he will very probably assert that the Methodist ministers now in active service are seeking to make themselves a privileged class, with the sole right to smoke, chew, and snuff. For it is undeniable that the members of the Conference which passed the anti-tobacco resolution are exempt from its operation. They still cling to their tobacco. They hold that while strong tobacco is meet for Methodist Bishops and ministers of mature age, the young candidates for the ministry are too weak to be trusted with it. They expect to pledge the young men to refrain from the weed, while they themselves have their pockets full of it. They mean to cast out the cigar from the candidate's mouth without first casting out the pipe from their own mouths. Thus there will shortly be two distinct orders of Methodist ministers—the old men who smoke and the young men who are wholly cut off from tobacco. Naturally, the theological student will resent this seeming selfishness on the part of the members of the Conference, and will claim that it ought not to lay upon them burdens which it refuses to bear.

Indignation, however, will not mend the matter. However hard it may be, it is settled that hereafter no man can become a Methodist minister who is not willing to sacrifice his pipe or his chewing tobacco, as the case may be. In these circumstances we may expect to see a decrease in the number of candidates for the Methodist ministry. Many young men will feel that the time has come for a fresh examination of the claims of the Baptist or the Presbyterian denomination. They will carefully study the meaning of the verb *baptizo*, and having decided that, whatever else it may mean, it does not express any hostility to tobacco, they will forthwith offer themselves as candidates for the Baptist ministry. Or, with the conviction that perhaps the claims of Calvinism have never been fairly examined by them, they will devote their time to a thorough study of the doctrines of predestination, election, and the perseverance of the saints, and finding that they can be held by a smoker as well as an abstainer from tobacco, they will reject ARMINIUS and all his works, and will become earnest Presbyterians. It will not take much ingenuity for the Methodist theological student to discover that the Conference, in requiring him to abstain from tobacco, has added a new article to the faith, and has violated the spirit of St. PAUL's counsel in regard to the eating of meat. Thus the Conference will be convicted, in the youthful theological mind, of heresy, and it is possible that some enthusiastic and determined young man will establish a new denomination, the cardinal principle of which will be the right and duty of smoking, as a protest against the heresy of the anti-tobacco dogma of the regular Methodists.

If the Methodist ministers really believe that the use of tobacco is wrong, they should set the example of abandoning it. The Methodist Bishop should bring his paper of "solace," the minister should bring his pipe, and the class-leader his snuff, and solemnly burn them before the people, in token of their reformation. Then they can with consistency require the young man to give up tobacco, and can have a reasonable hope that their advice will be cheerfully followed.

The westward movement of population is illustrated anew by an official table giving the number of acres disposed of, for cash, under the Homestead and the Timber-culture acts, and located with agricultural college scrip and military bounty land warrants, during the eleven years ending June 30 last, except that the last year is brought down to Feb. 10, 1880. The aggregate number for all the States and Territories was 4,676,343 acres in 1869, reached the maximum of 7,247,904 in 1873, declined (with some fluctuations) to 2,465,089 in 1877, rose to 7,309,540 in 1878, and to 9,348,378 in the 19 months last concluded. Kansas stands at the head, with 2,677,683 acres; Dakota next, with 1,399,365; Nebraska third, with 1,308,445; Minnesota fourth, with 1,086,899—these four representing over 75 per cent. of the total. Dakota, like Minnesota, develops by her advantages for wheat-growing. All the Territories show progress except Arizona and Utah; the former went with a bound from 3,800 acres in 1876 to 23,801, and 63,585 in 1877 and 1878 respectively, but dropped to 20,103 in 1879, while Utah exhibits a parallel movement, with more fluctuations from year to year than any other in the column. The largest decline, comparing the extreme years, is in California; next, in Iowa, which almost disappears from the table in 1879; Illinois and Indiana entirely disappear. Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin are the only Northern States east of the Mississippi which figure in the column for 1879. Of the six former slave States represented, Alabama alone shows an increase, Florida shows a heavy decrease, and Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Mississippi are nearly stationary. Of the Pacific and the near-by Pacific country, Washington shows heavy growth, Idaho makes good progress, Oregon is nearly at rest, and California, Nevada, and Arizona are receding. Of course, this exhibit is only an incomplete one, and does not touch the important factor of settlement under railroad land grants. It is therefore interesting only as a hint, particularly as indicative of the development of the North-west, and the great changes which must soon be made in maps and statistics of the country.

DR. CHARLES ROCKWELL LANMAN, the newly-elected Professor of Sanskrit at Harvard, was born at Norwich Town, Conn., July 8, 1850. On the Lanman side he is descended from an old Puritan family. An ancestor on his father's side founded the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard; another ancestor, the Rev. JOSEPH COIT, graduated at Harvard in 1697, and was admitted to a Master's degree at the first commencement of Yale, in 1702. His great-uncle, the Hon. JAMES LANMAN, was United States Senator from Connecticut, as well as Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. The Colonial Governor of Connecticut, "Brother JONATHAN," was his great-grandfather on the maternal side. The Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER is a relative by marriage, and CHARLES LANMAN, the author, is a cousin. In the Autumn of 1863 young LANMAN entered the Norwich Free Academy, and there prepared for college. In 1867 he was admitted to the Freshman Class at Yale, graduating, in 1871, as fifth in a class with which 100 had been connected. The following two years were spent in New-Haven as a post-graduate student, and his linguistic studies were pursued under the great masters WHITNEY and HADLEY. In 1873 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, soon after which he sailed for Europe. Half a year was spent in Berlin studying Sanskrit and Zend under Prof. WEBER. In 1874 he went to Tübingen and spent eighteen months under ROTH, the great Vedic scholar. The next year was spent in Leipsic under the instructions of CURTIUS and LESKIEN, the one a celebrated comparative philologist, the other a famous Slavic scholar. In the Spring of 1876 he made an extensive tour in Italy, Central Greece, and the Peloponnesus, returning home the same year. In October, 1876, he entered on his duties as Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University, and at the close of the academic year was promoted to be an Associate. Harvard may be congratulated on securing so talented and profound a scholar as Dr. LANMAN, and one whose heart is so bound up in his work.

When poor JOHN BROUGHAM was in great pain, and believed to be very near his end, the other day, he said that he was willing enough to surrender life, for he had had a good deal of it, and had enjoyed it thoroughly. He spoke the truth. He has always had a good time, though not in a selfish way. Indeed, selfishness forms no part of the veteran actor's nature; rather the reverse of it. He has ever been quick to help whoever has needed help; his time and purse have ever been at the command of others. Often, when remonstrated with by his friends for his over-generosity, he would say: "Perhaps you are right; but what's the use of having any money if you can't give it to somebody worse off than yourself?" Very few men of his means have probably distributed their substance more freely upon the worthy and unworthy than JOHN BROUGHAM. He has lived well in an epicurean and benevolent sense. Frequently, when suffering from twinges of the gout, he has said: "Well, I ought not to complain; I've earned this pain by years of assiduous application." Several years ago, while confined to his room from an attack of gout, a sympathetic friend called, and, observing a handsome portrait of the comedian in his younger days at the foot of the bed remarked: "There was no gout at that time, Uncle John, eh?" "No," was the reply; "it hadn't appeared then, but I was laying a superb foundation for it, though." BROUGHAM might easily have been rich had he been so minded. He has made money readily, and has spent it with equal readiness. He has never tried to accumulate anything, and, in fact, with all his cleverness and versatility, has been lacking in practicality. This has been shown in his managerial enterprises, which have invariably turned out ill. He managed a theatre in Boston some years after coming to the United States; he built the old Wallack's, in Broadway, near Broome, and opened it as the Lyceum, but was obliged to relinquish it after two seasons. He also managed the Bowery 24 years since with a similar result. His last experiment in that line was at the Fifth-Avenue, in Twenty-fourth-street, when JAMES FISK, Jr., was its lessee. FISK tried to exercise what he declared to be his right—to go behind the scenes and philander with the actresses. To this BROUGHAM justly and strenuously objected. The result was, as anticipated, the comedian's retirement from the house. He declared then that he would never undertake management again, and he has kept his word. He had become convinced at last by repeated expensive experience that management was not his forte.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS appears to have more decided convictions than Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD on the question of international copyright. The reader of the latter's article was left in considerable doubt as to what views the writer held or wanted to express. But this cannot be said of Mr. COLLINS. He has an opinion of his own, and the reader is not left to guess what that opinion is. In fact, in a letter to the publishers of the *International Review*, the writer made it a condition precedent to publication that his article should be printed "without alterations of any kind, excepting palpable errors or slips of the pen, *exactly as it is written*." And he attached his name to it, he said, because he wished to take on himself "the entire responsibility of *the tone* in which this little protest is written." The author of "The New Magdalen" thereupon proceeds to say that "the Indian chief" who robbed the earliest European settler on Manhattan Island of his watch "was the first American publisher," and that the Dutch emigrants who founded New-Amsterdam might have pirated the island on the ground that it was not protected by treaty had they not been too honest. He speaks of what English authors lose "by the freedom of robbery, which is one of the freedoms of the American public;" says that it is a waste of time to attempt to reason with American publishers, whose highest aim in this matter is to get control of the printing and manufacturing of English books; declares that it is Congress, "and not the people, who are to blame for the stain which book-stealing has set on the American name," and concludes by remarking that he must go back to his "regular work, and make money for American robbers under the sanction of Congress!" This language, as we have said, is not ambiguous, whatever else may be said of it. To show that his indignation is not wholly groundless, Mr. COLLINS says that while the Messrs. HARPER were liberal enough to pay him "perhaps half a thousand pounds, or, perhaps, not so much," for "The Woman in White," not fewer than 100,000 copies of that novel were issued by one American publisher, who sent the author nothing, and that this was not the only American edition on which the author received no royalty. CHARLES DICKENS, says Mr. COLLINS, suffered in the same way. English publishers contracted to give £7,500 for "Edwin Drood," and to pay a certain amount in addition if the circulation went above a specified figure. The novelist has more readers in the United States than in England, and in the former country the amount paid for advance sheets was £1,000, or less than one-seventh of what the English publishers gave.

The ancient historians have a great deal to say about the wealth of various old Greeks and Romans; but none of them was so rich, in all probability, as are many living Americans. CRŒSUS, King of Lydia, 550 years before the Christian era, had so much gold, with other kinds of property, that "rich as Crœsus" has been for ages a threadbare simile. He was the great plutocrat of antiquity, and it is difficult to judge of the value of his possessions; but it is not at all likely that it ever reached more than $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 of our money. There are, no doubt, 40 New-Yorkers at least worth more than he, and some 6 or 7 may have fourfold his wealth. The richest Roman in JULIUS CÆSAR's time, and one of the triumvirate, was MARCUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, an astute speculator, noted for avarice. His fortune has often been estimated, and never above $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 in United States currency. An Athenian or Roman who could count his estate at what would be 1,000,000 of our dollars was considered immensely wealthy, but residents of Manhattan who have no more than $1,000,000 are not now considered particularly well off, and are unknown among the opulent members of the community. Mere millionaires are so common here as to mark little distinction financially. There were no such estates in ancient times as those of the ASTORS and VANDERBILTS, and no such private fortunes as are held not only here, but in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities of the Republic. The growth of wealth has been prodigious in this country within this generation. Some of the largest accumulations in the land have been made within 40 or 50 years. Half a century ago only one man in the Metropolis was worth $1,000,000, and his name was JOHN JACOB ASTOR. Now hundreds of our fellow-citizens can go beyond those figures, and they feel rather poor than otherwise. When STEPHEN GIRARD died, in 1831, he was considered by all odds the richest man on this continent—nobody approached or began to approach him monetarily—and yet his property was not valued at more than $9,000,000. Men who do not regard themselves as very old can easily remember when $100,000 was thought to be a fortune, even in our largest cities, and when $10,000, in the small towns, was deemed an independence. At present $100,000 is hardly reckoned sufficient to make a man comfortable, and $10,000 would not be deserving of mention, unless in a rural village of New-England, where general poverty lends a magnifying power to any eye that contemplates any kind of coin. Within the next 50 years it is likely that private fortunes will be increased beyond what they have been in the same period in the past. In 1930 and 1940 it is probable enough that we shall hear of plain American citizens who are worth from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, and who will be grumbling that they have no more.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Buffalo *Express* is about to be enlarged and still further improved. It is a good as well as thoroughly consistent Republican paper.

Mrs. Mary C. Harris has placed a monument upon the grave of her daughter, Mrs. Jesse Billings. It bears the inscription: "Killed by an assassin, June 4, 1878."

One of the Connecticut delegates to the Cincinnati Convention writes to the Norwalk *Democrat* that certainly five of the State's delegation are opposed to Tilden.

Senator Voorhees telegraphed to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* on Sunday that he expected to address the Senate upon the report of the Exodus Committee during the present week.

In various ways do men achieve fame. Mr. Samuel Spohn, of Berks County, Penn., has worn the same pair of calf boots to church for 30 years, and he has been a frequent attendant, too.

The Hon. R. R. Butler has withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Tennessee, because of the demands of his private and professional business.

Lieut. Alexander Leechman, of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, placed a fine floral tribute from this State upon the grave of Gen. Joseph Hooker, at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, on Monday.

Mrs. Polly Jerome died in New-London, Conn., Monday night at the age of 103 years and 8 months. She was born in New-London and has always lived there, except a brief period during the war of 1812.

Mr. N. B. Webster writes to the Norfolk *Virginian* that he has a list of 180 resignations of United States Senators prior to the termination of the Thirty-second Congress. Up to the same date 47 Senators had died in office.

Mrs. Jennie D. Kennon, of Lawrence, Mass., who beat a poor girl unmercifully and confined her in the cellar of her house, has been sentenced to the House of Correction for three years, and an accessory named Nellie Annis has received a sentence for one year.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* has a report that the Hon. S. B. Mason, who was the Greenback-Labor candidate for Governor of that State two years ago, has abandoned that party and become a Republican. He was a Democrat before he joined the Greenbackers.

Jerome C. Kearby, a lawyer, has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Greenbackers of the Third District of Texas. He is a son of Judge E. P. Kearby, of Rains County, that State, and was born in Arkansas in 1849.

The twelfth Commencement of Wells College, Aurora, occurs during the third week of the present month. The Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered on Sunday evening, 13th inst., the class day exercises will be held on Tuesday following, and the Commencement exercises on Wednesday at the college, with the address before the graduating class by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, at 11 o'clock in the morning. A reception will be given in the evening from 8 to 11.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A week or two since, in a notice of the paper in *Scribner's Monthly* on Cypriote Inscriptions, you spoke of the author as "the Rev. Mr. Hall." As the error has been copied into other journals, perhaps you will allow me to correct it. Isaac H. Hall, although the son of a clergyman, (the late Dr. Edwin Hall, Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Auburn,) is not himself in orders, but was bred to the law, and practiced for some years in this City. Afterward he spent two years or more in Beirut, as a Professor in the Protestant Syrian College there. On returning to this country, he accepted a situation on the editorial staff of the *Sunday-school Times*, of Philadelphia, where he is now employed, still giving much of his leisure to Cypriote investigations. Mr. Hall is known to his friends not only as a proficient in the Semitic and other tongues, but also as quite familiar with both the exact and the natural sciences.

J. W. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 31, 1880.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS MADE LAWS.

ALBANY, June 2.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

To amend the charter of Utica.

In relation to taxing property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in school districts.

To compel the maintenance of lights on draw-bridges crossing the Hudson.

To provide for raising taxes upon certain corporations, joint stock companies, and associations.

For the improvement of Steinway-avenue, Long Island City.

For an additional number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York.

THE INDIANS REPORTED IN NORTH PARK.

DENVER, Col., June 2.—Gov. Pitkin yesterday received a telegram from Gen. Pope saying that he discredits the report that Indians are now in North Park, as he has information from the Los Pinos Agency that the White River Utes are there attending the races on Ouray's farm, and that Ouray denies that any of his Indians are in North Park or have molested the whites.

TROY, N. Y., June 2.—The threatened cigar-makers' strike here has been averted, the manufacturers conceding to the demands of the working-men, and giving an advance of $1 per 1,000.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

CONSIDERING THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISPOSING OF THE SILVER DOLLARS—DEMOCRATS STICKING TO THE OPPOSITION TO PAYING DEPUTY MARSHALS—THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House to-day finished the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the General Deficiency bill, which completes all the regular money bills so far as the House is concerned, except as that body may be called upon hereafter to act upon amendments made by the Senate to these measures. The contest of yesterday was renewed on the clause to appropriate $20,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide storage for silver coin. The pending question was on an amendment, in the form of a substitute offered by Mr. Bland, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in silver dollars the various amounts appropriated by the bill, and also to pay the salaries of members of Congress in those coins. Many attempts were made to further amend the clause by providing that the salaries of all Federal officers and the principal and interest of the public debt should be paid in silver dollars, &c., all of which were rejected or ruled out of order. Finally, Mr. Bland's substitute as amended was rejected, and the clause adopted in the following language: "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide more secure, and, if need be, additional, vault-room for coin and bullion, $20,000."

The paragraph providing for deficiencies in the expenses of United States courts and the pay of Marshals for the current fiscal year contains the following proviso: "That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for services rendered at any election." This is the language of the clause which induced the President to veto the Marshals bill of last session. As Marshals rendered no services at elections during the current fiscal year, the proviso above quoted has really no application, and there can be no good reason for keeping it in the bill, except to enable the Democrats to maintain an appearance of consistency with their former action. Mr. Hiscock, who was the manager of the bill on the part of the Republicans, moved to strike out the proviso, but the Democrats voted solidly against the motion, and it was lost. A motion by Mr. Hiscock to strike out the word "special" met with a similar fate. The next paragraph of the bill appropriates $600,000 for the payment of fees and expenses of United States Marshals, earned during the current fiscal year, and this was also adopted. The bill having been completed in Committee of the Whole was reported to the House, and the previous question being ordered on the bill and amendments, the House adjourned.

The Senate to-day passed the River and Harbor bill. The House to-morrow, after disposing of the General Deficiency bill, will take up the Post Office Appropriation bill and consider the amendments made thereto by the Senate. There will be another lively contest over the appropriation for star routes, which the Senate amended by striking out that clause which directs the Postmaster-General to re-let certain routes on which extravagant compensation was allowed for expedition of service.

THE LANDS OF THE PONCAS.

THE MINORITY REPORT SUGGESTS THAT THE PONCAS BECOME STOCK-RAISERS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The minority report submitted by Senator Kirkwood to-day, on the subject of the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory, asserts at the outset that this removal and all the consequences growing out of it have their origin in the treaty made between the United States and the Sioux Nation, in 1868, which was duly confirmed by the Senate and proclaimed by the President, and by which the Poncas Reservation in Dakota was solemnly ceded to the Sioux. After reciting the subsequent act of Congress providing for the removal of the Poncas, and elaborately reviewing the steps taken by the Interior Department to carry this act into effect, Mr. Kirkwood remarks that "with better management, which would have cheered and encouraged the Poncas to form habits of industry, they might have prospered in their new home in the Indian Territory;" and, in connection with this, he remarks that "it is worthy of remark that the Government has, during the present season, been compelled to keep troops on hand to prevent the occupancy by white families of the very lands now occupied by the Poncas," and that "the lands now occupied by them are considered among the very best in the Indian Territory."

Continuing, the report says: "We cannot repair the wrong done the Poncas by a specific performance of our contract with them without breaking our contract with the Sioux, but we can make to them, and should be prompt and anxious to make to them, full compensation, so far as it can be done by way of pecuniary compensation." It is suggested that as the present location of the Poncas is admirably adapted to stock-raising, they should be encouraged to become herdsmen rather than agriculturists, as the first step toward civilization. In conclusion, the minority report recommends as a substitute for the majority's bill, that the Senate simply refer the whole subject to its Committee on Indian Affairs.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $386,396 37, and from Customs $689,414 12.

The House Committee of Ways and Means will to-morrow discuss the adjournment question, and, it is understood, will adopt a concurrent resolution for an adjournment of Congress on June 10. It is not, however, believed that an adjournment can be effected before June 15.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill held a long meeting to-day, and, finding itself unable to agree upon the subject of the pay of Senate employes, (which the House proposes to reduce to its own standard,) finally decided to report its disagreement to the House and Senate to-morrow, when, it is expected, the House will give instructions to its conferees upon this subject, all the other matters of controversy in the bill being readily susceptible of adjustment.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, (now Minister to Turkey,) to be Postmaster-General, in place of David M. Key, confirmed as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Felix Costa to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Maynard's nomination was confirmed by a very decisive majority. The comparatively few negative votes were cast by Democratic Senators. The points of the debate to-day were identical with those of the speeches made upon this nomination when its consideration was begun last Friday.

The Secretary of the Navy will not detail a force for the Arctic exploring vessel Gulnare, which has been tendered to the Government by Capt. Howgate, to undertake the establishment of a United States Station in Lady Franklin Bay, until formal inspection of the vessel has been completed by naval officers. If the board appointed to perform this duty reports favorably, the vessel will then be received into the Navy, and the necessary arrangements concluded. Some embarrassment is being experienced with regard to the furnishing of supplies to sustain those who may go on the vessel, as the act of Congress authorizing the expedition made no appropriation therefor.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Commodore John C. Febiger has been detached from the command of the Navy-yard at Washington, and placed on waiting orders; Capt. Samuel R. Franklin from duty in the Hydrographic office, and granted six months' leave; Capt. K. R. Breese from the command of the Pensacola, Pacific Station, and placed on sick leave. The resignation of Midshipman R. R. [illegible], United States Navy, has been accepted.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa is lying at the Delaware Breakwater, near [illegible], waiting favorable weather. The Tennessee has arrived at New-York. The Vandalia has arrived at New-London, Conn. The Pensacola, it is expected, will leave San Francisco in a day or two for Sitka, Alaska. The practice-ship Dale was put in commission at Annapolis, Md., yesterday. Dispatches from Commodore Beardslee, of the Jamestown, at Sitka, dated May 12, have been received by the Secretary of the Navy, but contain nothing of importance. Collector Ball had just arrived by steamer from California; also Lieut. Benson, of the Marine Corps, with a squad of Marines.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Leon A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry, has been extended three months.

A decision has been rendered by the Attorney-General which holds that no officer of the Army can be assigned to service for civil duty in connection with the geological surveys of the Territories or similar work under the Department of the Interior, and that officers accepting such service do so at their own risk, as the statutes provide that the acceptance of such a position may be regarded as a tender of their resignation.

HELP FOR THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE REVENUE STEAMER CORWIN.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Following is a complete list of the officers and men of the United States revenue steamer Corwin, which sailed for the Arctic Ocean on May 20:

C. L. Hooper, Captain; M. A. Healy, First Lieutenant; W. H. Hand and E. Burke, Second Lieutenants; John Wykoff and O. D. Myrick, Third Lieutenants; J. T. Wayson, Chief Engineer; C. A. Laws, First Assistant Engineer; F. E. Owen, Second Assistant Engineer; J. C. Rosse, Doctor; J. H. Duglass, Pilot; I. I. Smith, Ice Pilot; Henry Scott and Thomas Wilson, Boatswains; Henry Bohn, Carpenter; H. W. Reed, Master-at-Arms; Peter Nelson, Quartermaster; A. E. Wentworth and Gabriel Harrison, Coxswains; George Colburn, Joseph Dougharty, Nicholas Betrike, John Cordon, William Olson, and Thomas Brown, seamen; George Keller and Frank Attar, first class boys; Charles Conder and John Kolster, second class boys; Kay Sotow, Cabin Steward; George Yaws, Ward-room Steward; Daniel Connack, Ship's Cook; Charles Anderson, J. H. Groffam, John Rolf, and John Fraser, firemen; William Riley and Frederick Hendrickson, coal-passers; Charles Bruce, seaman; Frank Fisher, Coxswain; William Smith, Boatswain; Ernest Kohlew, William Kershner, Louis Johnson, and John Ricter, seamen.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Angie Schott and her company, known as the "Jolly Mariners," will make their appearance this evening at Haverly's Theatre in a piece called "Trifles."

"H. M. S. Pinafore" will be played at the Aquarium hereafter every evening and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. The first representation—by the Norcross Fifth-Avenue Opera Company—occurred last evening.

Mr. Edwin was seen as Iago at Booth's Theatre last night—the performance being given under the direction of the Pharmacal Society, and as a compliment to visiting physicians. Miss Atkinson, a well-known English actress, was the Emelia; Mr. Frederic Robinson, the Othello, and Miss Ellen Cummens, the Desdemona.

Announcement was made yesterday by telegraph that Sarah Bernhardt would appear in this country during the ensuing theatrical season. She has been engaged by Mr. Henry E. Abbey, and will appear first at Booth's Theatre, in this City, on Nov. 20. Thereafter she will be seen in Boston, Philadelphia, and the other large cities.

Mr. John T. Raymond's benefit performance will take place this evening at Booth's Theatre. The programme of the performance has already been printed here, and it is only needful to add that actors like John McCullough, John Gilbert, E. A. Sothern, W. J. Florence, N. C. Goodwin, Jr., Miss Rose Coghlan, and others almost as well known, will take part. A novel and amusing feature of the performance will be the appearance of Mr. Raymond and Mr. Florence in "The Returned Volunteer."

OBITUARY.

M. PASSY, STATESMAN.

The death of Hippolyte-Philibert Passy, announced from Paris, has removed a venerable figure, eminent in the French politics of a past generation. Thirty years ago M. Passy was charged with the formation of a Government. Twenty years ago nearly, as a result of the coup d'état of 1851, he retired from politics to the more peaceful life of an Academician. Born in 1793, one year after the birth of his brother Antoine, who was also to become distinguished as a statesman and member of the Institute, M. Passy studied for the Army, became a Lieutenant of Hussars in 1812, and took part in the last campaign of the Empire. After Waterloo, he left the Army for journalism, wrote much for the opposition papers, and was one of the first editors of the *National*. In 1830 he was elected to the Chamber, and took his place with what was known as the Third Party. Four years later he was called to Duc de Bassano's Cabinet as Minister of Finance. A friend of M. Thiers, M. Passy sustained him in the presentation of the laws of September, and came with him into power as Minister of Commerce in 1836. During the next four years his political career was full of stirring incident, and under the Presidency of Marshal Soult he was the real director of the policy of the Government. After an Administration full of embarrassment and perplexity, both in regard to home and foreign affairs, M. Passy was forced to yield the control of affairs to the real head of the Left Centre, M. Thiers. In 1843 he entered the Chamber of Peers, and was made Commander of the Legion of Honor. At Luxembourg he engaged little in politics, devoted his time to the study of finance, and connected himself with several projects of financial law, by his researches justifying his election to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, where, in 1838, he had replaced Prince Talleyrand. In 1848, by reason of his ability as a financier, M. Passy was once more placed in charge of the finance portfolio, and for a year did what he could to carry the financial burdens for Louis Napoleon. He opposed reductions in the tariff, proposed new taxes, and tried by every means to meet the deficit of 200,000,000 francs presented by the budget. Leaving office, he resumed his seat on the Legislative benches, and supported the general measures of the Government until the overturning of affairs in 1851. After that he gave up active politics altogether, and devoted himself to his work as an economist and Academician.

SHERRARD CLEMENS.

Sherrard Clemens, formerly a prominent and talented lawyer of the St. Louis Bar, died Sunday morning, at the City Hospital in that city, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was a native of Wheeling, West Va., and was graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania. He early took an active part in politics, and was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress from his native State, serving on the Committees on Manufactures and Revolutionary Pensions. In 1856 he was chosen a Presidential Elector. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress. In 1859, he became involved in a personal difficulty with O. Jennings Wise, a son of Henry A. Wise, and a duel took place between them, in which Mr. Clemens received a wound which lamed him for life. This was many years ago, and the affair created great excitement at the time. He took part in the rebellion. Mr. Clemens removed to St. Louis about the close of the war, and opened a law office, and for a time enjoyed a lucrative practice. His wound never ceased to pain him, and after awhile he became incapacitated to attend to business. His family resided in the South, and he gradually failed in health, until at length death came to his relief. His wife and two sons reside in Mississippi, where the latter are at school.

PAUL AUGUSTIN LEROUX.

The death was announced yesterday, by cable, of Paul Augustin Leroux, a French statesman, at the age of 65 years. He was born in Paris in December, 1815. A wealthy proprietor in the Vendée and at Paris, when a young man he directed the large banking-house of his father. He was presently chosen President of the Railroad Administrative Council of the West, and President of the General Council of the Vendée. In 1852 he entered a wider political sphere in the Corps Législatif, and was returned to that body successively for nearly 20 years. His ability as a financier was great, and he was one of the most active and useful members. In 1865 he was chosen by the Government as Vice-President of the Corps, and again occupied that position during the short session of 1869. In the crisis of that year, consequent upon the Message of the 12th July and the project of the Senatus-consulte, M. Leroux was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He retired with the rest of the Cabinet, in the last days of December, giving way to the Ollivier Government. He was a Grand officer of the Legion, and the author of a volume of poems and several romances.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jacob Friese, formerly a clergyman and an editor, died at Providence yesterday morning at the age of 81 years. He was the father of Prof. Friese, of the Michigan University.

Otis Seabury, a prominent merchant of New-Bedford, Mass., and for a long time President of the New-Bedford and New-York Steam-ship Company, died yesterday at the age of 71 years.

William Scott Murray, who has been a merchant in this City for the past 45 years, died yesterday, aged 77 years. He was born in England, and came to this City in 1835 and established the rag importing house of Laurence, Murray & Ingate. On Mr. Laurence's death the surviving partners continued the business, and when Mr. Ingate died, Mr. Murray carried on the firm alone. He was a bachelor.

THE ROSS-JOHNSON RACE OFF.

BOSTON, June 2.—The race between Ross and Johnson has been declared off. After the failure of the race yesterday, both men met in the evening and indulged in several knock-downs, and both to-day asked to be allowed to withdraw their stakes, which the referee granted.

AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

FOURTEEN GALLERIES FULL OF PICTURES.

THE AMAZING FRUITFULNESS OF BRITISH ART—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VISITORS—MUCH GOOD CANVAS IRREPARABLY RUINED—PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, May 19.—It would be hard to give an idea of the number of painters busily at work supplying the British public with easel pictures, but some conception may be formed by considering the size of the main exhibitions of oil and water colors which are open at the same time with the Grosvenor, and apparently without interfering with the popularity and success of the latter. The Royal Academy is, of course, the larger and more important of them. Its exhibition occupies the 14 large galleries of Burlington House, contains more than 1,600 pieces of painting and statuary, and is opened this Spring for the one hundred and twelfth time. The next in size is the exhibition of the Society of British Artists, appearing in its fifty-seventh year with a showing of over 800 pieces of art. Then there is the Society of Painters in Water-colors, which is open for the ninety-fourth time, with about 300 frames, not to speak of various stray exhibitions of less pretension to antiquity, such as the Hanover Gallery, a new venture containing a large amount of decorative work by Hans Makart, of Vienna, and of Continental painters; a separate exhibition of a series of pictures by Mr. Frith, the artistic moralizer of England, as well as other individual efforts by painters or picture-dealers. To examine all that London has to show in the way of modern art alone, without being seduced from the path of duty by the blandishments of the fine ancient art to be seen in public and private collections, would take the better part of a month.

To meet this great quantity of painted canvas, there is a crowd of sight-seers equally large and varied, and, perhaps, more curious. For it cannot be denied that the average of work shown at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions—an honorable exception may, perhaps, be made for the Grosvenor—is flat and unprofitable. The crowd, on the other hand, contains many specimens of handsome men and fine-looking, healthy women, many foreigners of every nationality, and a goodly proportion of the rosy-cheeked children for which England is famous. And the comments on the pictures are better than themselves. They cluster before paintings of alabaster women in ideal attitudes with impossible drapery, and if the alabaster woman is embracing feelingly a child made of confectionery work, or parting tearfully from a muscular youth, evidently fabricated out of terra-cotta, they cannot restrain their applause in those singing tones which one does not often hear in the United States. Curates in soft black felt hats abound, and dandies, very wonderful as to neck-ties and collars, and decorated with a huge *Gardenia* and maiden-hair fern, but otherwise very quietly and nattily dressed, look about them with well-bred contempt, or retire to a seat for what looks strangely like an American flirtation. In the 14 galleries the crowd is so great that one moves about with difficulty; the arrangements are perfect, and everything is done to insure comfort, so far as it is possible to get comfort in the presence of a multitude.

Having seen in the papers admiring paragraphs about the great picture by Mr. Val Prinsep, of the imperial assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st of January, 1877, at which Lord Lytton, as Regent for the new Empress of India, officiated, and a host of Indian Princes and chiefs assisted, I looked for a great crowd before the canvas. It almost covers the wall of one of the galleries; but the crowd seemed to fight shy of it. I then realized to the full the heroism of the art critics for many of the London papers; they had been so patriotic that the subject had gained the picture exemption from attack. But in one case a critic went a little too far, and committed himself to admiring the color of this gigantic picture. Perhaps it would not be fair to call it outright the worst picture of the 1,500 present, but there are few which can equal it in glaring, uncouth color and general awkwardness in the pose of the numerous figures it contains. The aerial perspective is very bad, and the Indian potentates and English notabilities have the air of those composite photographs of groups in which each has been separately thrown on the paper. Mr. Prinsep was 14 months in India making studies of the various chiefs, and took two years to complete his order, which was from the people of India and intended as a present to Queen Victoria in commemoration of the assumption of the title of Empress. Is it possible, after all, that the inhabitants of India resented this political move, and have begun their stealthy revenge upon England's Queen by undermining her health with this terrible picture?

The English have the charming characteristic of remaining faithful to their belief in persons to whom they have become attached and admiring artists who have once done good work in spite of inferiority manifested in other respects. Sir Frederick Leighton is one of their champion painters; they swear by him. But it is only necessary to look at his unnatural-fleshed women in "The Light of the Harem," "The Sister's Kiss," and a series of figures with fanciful names like "Psamathe," "Crenaia," &c., to see how weak he is in color and sentiment. The Grosvenor has, also, a female half-length by him, in which the dress is beautifully painted, but the face commonplace to the last degree. Mr. W. G. Orchardson is almost the only British painter at the Academy who shows knowledge of, not to say talent for, color. In this great collection one has to turn to the Hungarian, Munkacsy, for something that thoroughly delights the eye in that respect. His "Two Families" has no special meaning, but is an exquisite movement of rich, warm hues from end to end, and also most excellent in the modeling of the figures. Yet there are others who deserve great credit for a near approach to the harmonious poetry of color which Munkacsy attains. One of these is Miss Clara Montalba, a young artist, who also shows admirable work in the Grosvenor and the Water-color Society's exhibition. Then there are the portraits of Mr. Frank Holl, which spring out from the waste of mediocrity in that line with refreshing vigor. With his justly admired picture of Napoleon the Great on board the Bellerophon, Mr. Orchardson takes a front place among British artists for ability to treat well a historical subject, and at the same time make his picture beautiful in its merely technical qualities. In a small full-length of a young lady in a kitchen he shows this latter trait to even better advantage. Two historical paintings of "Marlborough, at Blenheim," and "After the Battle of Ramilies," by Messrs. Woodville and Crofts, respectively, belong to the unhappy order of pictures which are too good to destroy and not fine enough to keep. Mr. H. T. Wells's picture of Victoria receiving the news of the death of William IV. has a good share of simplicity and dignity in the scene. Lord Conyngham is kissing her hand, the Archbishop of Canterbury is kneeling beside him, and the Duchess of Kent is seen through the half-opened door. Victoria is in a wrapper, with her hair loosely arranged, and looks very sweet and simple. Two portraits of the Prince of Wales afford a good deal of speculation to the loyal admirers. The full-length in court robes is idealized in feature and expression; the other is by Bastien Le Page, and is a half-length with a sketchy London background. The peculiarity of this portrait consists primarily in the ancient costume in which the Prince is clothed, and which suggests Henry VIII., but out of this costume rises the most modern head imaginable, with close-cropped hair and beard, a narrow forehead, and a shrewd, rather than noble, expression—the face, in fact, rather of a successful money-maker than a Prince. Head and shoulders are incongruous. The flavor of antiquity of the dress is repeated by the inscription in odd text on the sky above the head. M. Le Page evidently knew what he was about; still, he did not put into this portrait the loving care bestowed upon that of Sara Bernhardt at the Grosvenor.

NATIONAL BREWERS' CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—The National Brewers' Convention was opened to-day at St. James's Hall, by Albert Ziegele, President of the Buffalo Brewers' Association. He welcomed the delegates with a few hearty words. The response was made by Henry H. Rueter, President of the National Brewers' Association. Frederick Lauer, of Reading, and Conrad Seep, of Chicago, were elected First and Second Honorary Presidents, and Henry H. Rueter President. Richard Katzmayer was chosen Secretary. After receiving and referring the Executive Committee's report and adopting that of the Agitation Committee, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DEMOCRACY.

THE GARY FACTION BEATEN IN THE CONVENTION—THE STATE NOMINATIONS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2.—When the Democratic Convention reassembled this morning, it became at once apparent that the Gary men had given up the fight, and that no further opposition to the nomination of State officers was contemplated. Much difficulty was found in nominating Presidential Electors, because they were restrained from holding any office of trust or profit within the State. About 50 names were suggested, and all but the following, who were declared elected, were promptly withdrawn: William Elliott, J. L. Manning, E. W. Morse, C. H. Simonton, J. S. Murray, Cad Jones, and G. W. Croft. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for the retention of the two-thirds rule; declaring members of the National Executive Committee ex officio members of the State Executive Committee, and presenting the name of Thomas F. Bayard to the attention of the National Convention for the nomination for President. A platform was adopted, declaring unqualified fidelity to the National Democratic Party and to the principles incorporated in the platforms of 1876 and 1878. It also contains promises of economy, eulogies on past Democratic Administrations, and closes with an appeal to all good citizens to rally under the Democratic banner in order to enjoy the blessings of honest government. Nominations of State officers were next in order. All the persons nominated belong to the State-house Ring. Gary and his friends watched these cooked and dried proceedings with stolid indifference, and retired from the hall at the close, utterly disgusted with the whole transaction. There is much ill feeling, which may result in an open rupture. Rumors of another convention, to be held in August, are freely circulated. From conversations with leading members of the minority, it has been ascertained that they regard the nominations at this time as unconstitutional, and the action of the majority as unjust and arbitrary. They claim that it would be perfectly proper to call another convention in August, the time when nominations were heretofore made, to set aside the nominations made to-day, and elect another State ticket. Much amusement was caused by Gen. Garlington, whose spirits, for some very apparent reason, were more than usually elated. He interrupted the speakers with indecorous suggestions, worried the Chairman with innumerable motions, and finally wound up with a resolution declaring "this an independent convention, in which members can do as they please." It appears that the notion of independentism of convention did not originate in his muddled thoughts, but that it is seriously entertained by almost the entire Gary faction. One of the latter remarked this evening: "If this ticket is elected, niggers and poor whites will have to go home at 9 o'clock and stay there, as they did before the war."

The following are the nominations:

For Governor—JOHNSON E. HAGOOD.
For Lieutenant-Governor—J. D. KENNEDY.
For Secretary of State—R. M. SIMS.
For Treasurer—J. P. RICHARDSON.
For Controller-General—J. C. COIT.
For Attorney-General—L. F. YOUMANS.
For Adjutant and Inspector General—R. MANIGOLD.
For Superintendent of Education—H. S. THOMPSON.

DEMOCRATS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 2.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. So far the business transacted has been the renomination, by acclamation, of R. W. Cobb, for Governor, W. W. Screws for Secretary of State, H. C. Tompkins for Attorney-General, and I. H. Vincent for State Treasurer. The convention renominated the present bench of Supreme Court Judges—Chief-Justice Brickell and Associate Justices Stone and Manning—and then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the State ticket will be completed, and the Electoral ticket and delegates to Cincinnati chosen.

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Mr. Churchill for Governor on the sixth ballot, the vote being Churchill, 101; Miller, 67; Wilson, 45; scattering, 7. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 3—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, north to east winds, clearing weather, preceded by numerous local rains near the coast.

For the Gulf States, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable, partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the West Gulf States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to east or south.

For New-England, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northerly, nearly stationary barometer, higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature.

For the upper lake region, stationary or rising, followed by falling, barometer, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain, winds mostly southerly.

For the lower lake region, stationary or rising barometer, southerly, shifting to northerly, winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, and Kitty Hawk.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	74°	51°	3:30 P. M.	85°	62°
6 A. M.	74°	48°	6 P. M.	80°	61°
9 A. M.	81°	58°	9 P. M.	78°	59°
12 M.	85°	58°	12 P. M.	70°	54°

Average temperature yesterday.......55⅝°
Average temperature for same date last year.......78°

MR. BROUGHAM'S CONDITION.

Mr. John Brougham was restless yesterday morning, and in the afternoon his condition became worse. He hardly slept or took any nourishment at all. He grew more nervous and irritable, and at times would drop off into a state of semi-coma. At other times he became delirious, and imagined himself on the stage. When conscious, his sense of hearing was remarkably acute, and the least noise irritated him. In the midst of his sufferings Mr. Brougham seems to have preserved some of his original humor. "I have had a hard fight," he remarked to Miss Phillips. "With whom?" asked the lady. "With the old man, Father Time, and I guess he is going to win," replied the actor. About 9 o'clock in the evening Mr. Brougham began to grow visibly weaker, and when Dr. Gillet visited him he asked one of the ladies present to telegraph to him at any time of the night should the patient's case appear to become critical. All hopes of his recovery have again been given up.

FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BOSTON, June 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Telegraph Company was held here to-day, and the following Directors were chosen: E. D. Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Norvin Green, John R. Duff, W. J. Syms, John B. Mortimer, A. B. Chandler. James G. Harris was re-elected clerk, and William H. Baker, Treasurer. A. B. Chandler will be chosen President at the next meeting of the Directors.

VISITING THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—The steam-launches, the iron-clad Nantucket, the United States sloop Dale, and the steamer Phlox were all ready this morning to proceed to the Chesapeake on seamanship practice before the Board of Visitors, but the inclement weather put a stop to it. The Board of Visitors instead inspected the grounds of the Naval Academy, and the mental examination of the Cadets was proceeded with.

A PRIVATE BANKER'S FAILURE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 2.—O. J. Pratt, a private banker at Whitney's Point, failed to-day. The liabilities are $35,000 to $40,000. The assets are in good paper and unincumbered real estate and will more than equal the liabilities.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CADETS UNDER EXAMINATION.

SHOWING THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF GEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING BEFORE THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

WEST POINT, June 2.—All the members of the Board of Visitors are now present at the Military Academy, except Representative W. H. Felton, of Georgia, and Representative William McKinley, of Ohio. The usual throng of visitors to the Post, consisting principally of the friends of Cadets, has transformed the hotel on the grounds to a scene of busy life, and West Point now resembles very much a watering-place in the middle of Summer. The examinations of the graduating class are being conducted as expeditiously as possible consistent with thoroughness, but they are slow work at the best, and of very little interest to the outside world. The visitors here prefer passing their time in rambling through the romantic shades of Flirtation Walk, exploring the ruins of old Fort Putnam, or lounging on the balcony of the hotel and enjoying the bracing breezes of the river, to sitting in the library and listening to the tedious details of the construction of fortifications, or the description of supposable battles.

The examination of section six of the First Class, which consists of 53 Cadets, in mineralogy and geology was concluded yesterday, and the remaining two sections were examined to-day by Prof. Kendricks and his aids on the Academic staff. All the members of the Board of Visitors who have arrived were present in the library to-day, and about a dozen of the visitors to the Post, while Gen. Schofield, Col. Wherry, and most of the officers of the Academy sat through the exercises. At the conclusion of the examination on mineralogy and geology, in which nearly all the Cadets displayed a fair proficiency in the studies named, the examination in civil and military engineering was begun. This is the most difficult branch of the Academic course, involving much practical, as well as theoretical, knowledge. The examination was conducted by Prof. Junius A. Wheeler, who has charge of the department, assisted by his staff, First Lieuts. William T. Rossell, Daniel C. Kingman, and Willard Young. Engineering is a deep subject, and the progress of the examination was necessarily slow, but two and a half of the five sections of the class being disposed of. The Cadets, as a rule, gave their answers, right or wrong, very promptly and without apparent nervousness, but occasionally one would show evidences of great trepidation. The members of the Board of Visitors tried to look as though they were interested, and the military men undoubtedly were so. The subjects of the examination embraced the campaigns of Napoleon in 1796 and 1805, the battle of Leuthen, Vauban's fortifications, description in intrenchments, the siege of Antwerp, construction of demilunes, the battle of Blenheim, and a large range of other incidents and features of the science of engineering. Some of the questions were extremely difficult, and the Cadets struggled with them heroically. How many failures were made cannot, of course, be known until the final report of the board, but to an outsider Cadets Goethals and Carter, of the first, and Cadet Strong, of the second, section, appeared to show the most efficiency.

A salute of 15 guns was fired at 5 o'clock in honor of the Board of Visitors, and at 5:30 the members were treated to a grand review by the entire corps, in which the Cadets showed excellent marching and fine drilling. At the close of the review the Board of Visitors was tendered a reception by Gen. Schofield. To-morrow the examination in engineering will probably be concluded, and, if the weather is good, a battery drill will be given by the Cadets.

THE PLAINFIELD GOLD MINES.

PREVAILING DISBELIEF IN THE ALLEGED DISCOVERIES—OPERATIONS EXTENDED TO OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 2.—The excitement aroused here by the alleged discovery of a rich vein of gold and silver ore in the range of mountains back of the city has not, as yet, been of a very overwhelming nature. The average Jerseyman is of an eminently conservative disposition, and by witnessing and hearing of the many failures, in the past 150 years, to find enough copper in the hills here to pay for digging it out, having become imbued with an idea that there is nothing worth looking after in the mountains in this part of this State, he is scarcely to be convinced that untold wealth has been so long lying around loose at his very doors. Probably ninety-nine people out of every hundred here, when spoken to about the mines, will laugh, shrug their shoulders, and exclaim, "Humbug!" or use some other not exactly enthusiastic expression.

The three Plainfield men who discovered the alleged mines, and who, with two New-York capitalists, control them, manifest no concern as to public belief or disbelief in their discoveries, and not only decline to part with any of their interest, but are all the time obtaining leases of the mining privileges of additional lands wherever competition or shrewdness has not forced it beyond a reasonable price. No stock company has yet been organized, and it is declared that none will be formed, the firm controlling the discoveries claiming to be able to look after the whole matter with their own private capital. The assertion that the mines have been "salted" is answered by an invitation to visit the dumps at the mines, where lie hundreds of tons of the ore, dug out in the search for copper years ago, to pick out samples and have them assayed. The company developing the mines has extended its operations to other and distant parts of the State. Within a day or two two large tracts of land, entirely distinct from the First and Second Mountain ranges, have been leased. One of these is at Rocky Hill, near Princeton, where a copper mining company several years ago opened a shaft to the depth of 160 feet before abandoning its search. It is privately asserted that ore from this mine assays over $200 gold to the ton. The second of the newly-leased tracts is in the Sourland Mountains, in Hunterdon County. In regard to this nothing can be gleaned from the persons leasing the tract, but it is whispered that it is the richest of all the mining lands leased. It is the same tract for which a Philadelphia company offered $25,000 not long ago, and failed to obtain it, because the owners wanted $50,000. The land is valueless except for the mineral wealth it may contain. The only large portion of the trap-rock formation in the State not now in the hands of the alleged discoverers is that composing the Highlands and Palisades.

TAXING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE TEXT OF THE ACT WHICH HAS BECOME A LAW.

ALBANY, June 2.—The following is the full text of the new law, signed by Gov. Cornell, and designated chapter 494, entitled "An act to provide for the taxation of life insurance companies." It was amended in both houses and in the conference committees. The following is the exact text as passed:

SECTION 1. Every life insurance company incorporated under the laws of this State shall annually, on or before the 1st day of February, pay to the Treasurer of the State, as a tax on its corporate franchise or business in this State, a sum equal to 1 per cent. upon the gross amount of premiums, interest, and other income, exclusive of rents, received by such company during the year ending the preceding 31st day of December, from persons residing in this State or investments represented by or based upon property situated in this State.

SEC. 2. Every such insurance company shall annually, on or before the 1st day of February, make a return to the Treasurer and Controller of the State, signed and sworn to by the President and Secretary, giving the total amount of premiums, interest, and other income, exclusive of rents, received by such company during the year ending the 31st day of December preceding, from persons residing in this State or investments represented by or based upon property situated in this State.

SEC. 3. If any officer of any life insurance company, required by the preceding section to make and execute a return, shall refuse or willfully neglect to make or execute the same, such officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any such officer who shall in such return make a willfully false statement shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury. All taxes imposed, when due by such company, under this act may be collected by action brought in the Supreme Court, in the name of the people of the State, by the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Controller, and in such action the court may issue an injunction restraining the further prosecution of the business of the company named therein until such tax due and unpaid, together with interest and the costs of the action, are paid, and until the returns required by this act is made.

SEC. 4. The lands and real estate of life insurance companies shall continue to be assessed and taxed where situated for State, city, town, county, village, school, or other local purposes, but the personal property of said companies and shares of stock therein shall hereafter be exempt from assessment or taxation except as in this act prescribed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE VANDERBILTS STILL IN CHARGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—At the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company election to-day the following Directors were elected: Messrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Chauncey M. Depew, James H. Rutter, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Cyrus W. Field, and Solon Humphreys, of New-York; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., and John Allen, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y. Seventy-one millions of stock was voted on.

VIRGINIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

PETERSBURG, June 2.—The fifty-seventh annual session of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, began here at the First Baptist Church at 8 o'clock to-night. About 300 delegates were in attendance from different sections of the State. The session was opened with the reading of Psalm 103 by the Rev. W. H. Kirk, the temporary President, followed with a prayer by the Rev. William A. Boynham, of Essex County. At the close of the religious exercises a permanent organization was effected. The following officers were elected: President—James G. Field, Attorney-General of Virginia; Secretaries—L. J. Haley, of Louisa County, and J. Taylor Ellison, of Richmond; Treasurer—George B. Steel, of Richmond; Auditor—F. V. Winston, of Richmond. The standing committees were then appointed. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. T. T. Eaton, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. Among the visitors invited to seats were the Rev. C. C. Meador, of the Fifth Baptist Church; the Rev. Samuel H. Greene, of the Calvary Baptist Church of Washington, and the Rev. S. F. Taylor, of Kentucky. At 11 o'clock to-morrow morning the annual sermon before the association will be delivered by the Rev. T. S. Dunnaway, of Fredericksburg.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

ANNUAL REPORTS AND ELECTIONS—ROCHESTER AND STATE LINE RECEIVERSHIP.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The annual report of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad states that the floating debt, which, in 1877, amounted to nearly $700,000, has been paid. The interest on the bonded debt has been reduced, and payment of dividends resumed. The net earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton division shows an increase over the previous year of $51,600. The net increase of the earnings of all the divisions is $149,608.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—Judge Westbrook has handed down his decision on the Attorney-General's motion for a Receiver for the Rochester and State Line Railway Company, granting the motion. The decision holds that the previous appointment of a Receiver in the suit of the Union Trust Company against the railway company was procured by collusion and fraud.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, June 2.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Southern Railway Company, to-day, the old Board of Directors, consisting of William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Tillinghast, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Sidney Dillon, E. A. Wickers, A. G. Dulman, and Joseph E. Brown, was re-elected. The officers of the company for the ensuing year will be elected by the Board of Directors at their meeting on June 5.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company was held to-day. The report of President Bowie was read, showing the gross earnings for the past year to have been $899,779 05, of which the Washington line and tunnel contributed $661,109 49, and the Popes Creek line $38,578 56, an increase of $80,695 51 over the previous year. The total expenses were $526,201 69; those of the Washington line were $469,399 78, and the Popes Creek line $56,801 91; showing a decrease of $19,984 59, and making the net earnings $173,576 36, and an increase for the year of $80,680 10. The increase in the net receipts for the first quarter of the present year, ending April 30, was $37,677 84. The following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: A. J. Cassatt, George B. Roberts, George Small, B. F. Newcomer, William T. Walters, Dr. Eli J. Henkle, Samuel Cox, Jr. Oden Bowie was re-elected President; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President; John T. Leith, Treasurer; John Crowe, Secretary and Auditor.

LONDON, June 2.—At a meeting of bondholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, yesterday, a Protection Committee was appointed, and also a deputation to wait on Lord Cairns to ask him to act as Chairman of the committee.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 2.—The Georgia Central Railroad to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 2.—The freight agents of the Erie, Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut, and Connecticut Western Railroads held a conference in this city to-day, regarding arrangements for a through freight line between the East and West by way of Newburg. It is expected that the new line will be soon in operation. It will be known as the Newburg Line. A part of the plan is to narrow gauge the Newburg branch of the Erie. Freight will be transported across the river here to the terminus of the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad. The latter connects with the Connecticut Western, and reaches New-England cities by way of Hartford. The three companies will share the expenses and profits.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

VESSELS WRECKED ALONG THE COAST—ACCIDENTS ABROAD.

LONDON, June 2.—The German bark C. L. Weyer, Capt. Stolp, from Charleston, March 24, for Hamburg, put into Madeira on May 22, leaking badly, a part of her cargo having been jettisoned.

The British bark Ranger, Capt. Smith, from Philadelphia, April 20, for Antwerp, put into Plymouth on June 1, having three cases of small-pox on board, one of which proved fatal.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., June 2.—The schooner William Conners Morrisey, from Bangor, with lumber, for Philadelphia, struck the Breakwater at 1:30 A. M. to-day, and with a heavy northeast wind and sea, which caused her to pound badly, soon became water-logged. The crew escaped with only the clothes they wore. The tug North America worked from 3:30 to 6:30 o'clock to haul her off, but without success. The wrecking company from Lewes has taken charge of the vessel and will save most of the cargo, and hauled her off this afternoon. The cargo is consigned to Taylor & Betts, No. 42 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

EASTPORT, Me., June 2.—A telegram, dated last night, says: "The schooner William R. Page struck on a rock called the Ball, off Canso, and sank in 10 fathoms of water." The Page was owned principally by Hume & Son, Eastport, and was valued at $3,000. No insurance.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 2.—The schooner John H. Converse, from Bangor for New-York, with ice, struck on Bickmore's Ledge, off Matinic Island, on Tuesday forenoon. The buoy was gone. This is the third vessel that has struck there within three weeks. The Converse lost her keel, unshipped her rudder, and is leaking badly. Her cargo was not damaged. Her Captain is here and will make arrangements to get her off.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 2.—A report from Great Egg Harbor this morning says that the schooner Dorsett, Capt. Fuller, in ballast from Norfolk, stranded last night in a cold easterly storm. She lies easily, and will probably be floated.

BOSTON, June 2.—The brig Eva N. Johnson, Allen, from Port Johnson, which arrived here to-day reports, June 1, 4 P. M., Minot's Light bearing west north-west 15 miles, was struck by lightning, carrying away her foremast-head, foretop-mast, foretop-gallant-mast, and everything attached.

MURDERING HIS SHIPMATES.

A COLORED SAILOR KILLS THE CAPTAIN AND COOK AND SEVERELY WOUNDS THE MATE.

NORFOLK, Va., June 2.—At a late hour last night a party of gentlemen arrived here bringing with them William W. Selby, of Wicomico, Md., mate of the schooner Mignonette. The schooner, under command of Capt. Milton Frank, belonged in Baltimore, and was going from Georgetown to Richmond with a cargo of coal. The mate tells a horrible story of a double murder and an attempt at a third, which took place on that schooner Monday night, on the James River. He is badly wounded on the head, and has many bruises about the body. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The crew of the vessel consisted of Capt. Frank, Mate Selby, a colored cook named William Gage, and a colored seaman named George Thompson, a giant in size and strength. Thompson found an excuse to send the mate below, when he killed the Captain with a pump-rake. He then attacked the mate by striking him a violent blow on the head. Selby, however, defended himself with a sheath-knife, and succeeded in reaching the cabin, where he concealed himself until morning. Thompson tried to burn the vessel, and the mate subsequently heard him lower a yawl and go away. The mate remained in his place of concealment until sunrise, when he went on deck. The body of the Captain had been thrown overboard. The body of the colored cook was found in the forecastle; he had been brained with an axe. The mate then hoisted a signal of distress, and was taken off by a fishing party, who visited the schooner, and there saw ample evidence of the crime in the blood, which plentifully bespattered the deck, forecastle, and cabin. The facts were communicated to the United States authorities, and the Marshal immediately sent a crew to take charge of the vessel. The negro Thompson has not been arrested. It is supposed he is hiding in the swamps in Matthews County.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

BOSTON, June 2.—The jury in the case of Charles Demond, ex-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, charged with embezzling $80,000 of the funds of that society, disagreed this morning and was discharged. This was the second trial, and will probably be the last.

HAVANA, June 2.—When Upman & Co., consignees of $83,000 in specie by the steamer Saratoga, sent for the same, the purser found that the specie-room had been broken into by means of a burglar's jimmy, and the specie abstracted. An investigation is being made. The passengers had all landed when the discovery was made.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—Sunday night, during the absence of Mr. Nels from his home, near Frenier, George Wilson, a colored laborer, entered the house, knocked Mrs. Nels and her mother-in-law senseless with a hatchet, robbed the house of $159 in silver and other property, and went away on Monday morning's train. Mr. Nels returned Tuesday, and found the women in a helpless and almost dying condition. Their recovery is doubtful. Efforts are being made to arrest the criminal.

HARVARD COLLEGE OVERSEERS.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Board of Overseers of Harvard College, to-day voted to accept the act of the Legislature of 1880, providing that non-residents of this Commonwealth, otherwise qualified, shall be eligible to the office of Overseer.

THE CHRISTIANCY DIVORCE CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—An order on Minister Christiancy, requiring him to enter his appearance to the cross-bill for divorce filed by his wife, was made in the Equity Court by Judge Hagner to-day. If no action is taken by him before Sept. 1, the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. The intervention of August, in which there is no court, accounts for the long time granted to answer. No replication has yet been filed by Mr. Christiancy's counsel to the wife's answer.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2.—A collision occurred on the Bee Line Railroad early this morning, near Gilead, between one section of a freight train which had been cut in two and a passenger train bound west. Several cars are reported as badly wrecked. Harry Bean, of Cleveland, mail agent, was much injured, and Charles Goodin, of Cincinnati, express messenger, was slightly hurt.

TROY, N. Y., June 2.—On the Sand Lake road, outside of this city, a horse attached to a light wagon ran away this afternoon. Charles Viele, 12 years old, son of the Rev. Dr. Viele, in attempting to cross the road in advance of the runaway animal, was struck by the sharp end of the wagon thill, which entered his right eye and passed through his head, projecting several inches from behind his right ear. He cannot survive.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., June 2.—Reports are received here of an unfortunate accident at the Government improvements at "Taylor's Beds," which divide the Perth and Amboy channels, where the Government is building a light-house. One man is reported killed, another with a leg broken that will have to be amputated, and another with a broken arm.

One of the palatable additions of our day to the festive board is the "Hub Punch," prepared by C. H. Graves & Sons, of Boston. It is for sale by all leading grocers, wine merchants, and druggists in New-York City.—*Exchange.*

KEEP THE BLOOD COOL and the Brain Clear by the use of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.—*Advertisement.*

Readers of the Times, if you wish Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers, good articles, popular prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 26 West 14th-st.

Donovan's Restaurant,
No. 5 East 13th-st., two doors from 5th-av. Table d'Hôte Reduced to One Dollar, including Wine and Coffee.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the most economical that can be selected for the LAUNDRY and BATH.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—STAGG.—At the parish church, Stratford, Conn., June 1, by the Rev. W. H. Benjamin, of Irvington, N. Y., A. BEDELL BENJAMIN to JESSIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of the late Joseph H. Stagg, of Stratford. No cards.

DUNN—VAN PELT.—On Wednesday, June 2, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. D. C. Hughes, JAMES ADRIAN DUNN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to EFFIE, only daughter of the late John C. Van Pelt, of Paterson, N. J. No cards issued.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

HUNTER—HUNTER.—On Tuesday evening, June 1, 1880, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. M. Hamilton, Rev. DAVID MOORE HUNTER to SUSAN ROBERTS, daughter of Chas. F. Hunter, all of this City.

NEWBOLD—COOLIDGE.—At Trinity Church, Boston, on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, THOMAS NEWBOLD to SARAH, daughter of T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston.

POWELL—YOUNG.—At St. Michael's Church, Geneseo, on the 2d of June, by the Rector, the Rev. William A. Coole, assisted by the Rev. Edward Ingersoll, S. T. D., JANE LEE YOUNG, daughter of the late Gov. John Young, to LOUIS HAMILTON POWELL.

WEBER—HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 1, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George E. Reed, ANNIE, daughter of William Hoyt, to GEORGE A. WEBER, of New-York City.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 1, 1880, SAMUEL U. BERRIAN, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services at Presbyterian Church of Rye, N. Y., on Friday, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:30.

BRITT.—At Ravenswood, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 2, LIZZIE, wife of Col. J. W. Britt, and youngest daughter of the late John Scott. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Webster-av., Astoria, on Friday, June 4, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferries. Interment at Huntington, Long Island. Special car by 10 A. M. train, Saturday.

CLOSSEY.—On Monday morning, May 31, MARY CLOSSEY, daughter of the late Myles F. Clossey. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 26 West 16th-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIOSSY.—Wednesday morning, June 2, Rev. RICHARD K. DIOSSY, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 48 Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock.

HARD.—At his late residence, Chester, Penn., 31st ult., Rev. ANSON B. HARD, in the 79th year of his age.

KEGIE.—On Monday evening, May 31, of pneumonia, the Rev. WILLIAM H. KEGIE, aged 63 years. Funeral at his late residence, No. 159 Hart-st., Brooklyn, Thursday, June 3, at 12:30 P. M. Services conducted by the Rev. R. H. Field, of the Puritan Church, and Rev. W. J. Bridges, of the Greene-Avenue Presbyterian Church. Interment at Boonton, N. J.

MORRIS.—On Sunday, May 30, at the residence of Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg, N. J., MARTHA LINN, widow of Richard R. Morris, in the 81st year of her age. Was interred Wednesday, June 2, 2 o'clock P. M., at Newton, N. J.

MURRAY.—On the 2d inst., WM. SCOTT MURRAY, in the 77th year of his age.

WARNER.—Wednesday, June 2, Mrs. CHLOE WARNER, widow of Apollos Warner, aged 89 years. Funeral services at No. 4 East 34th-st., Friday, June 4, at 3:30 P. M. Remains will be taken to Plymouth, Conn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JULY NUMBER NOW READY.
WITH LARGE COLORED FASHION PLATE OF SUMMER FASHIONS.
THE NEW-YORK MONTHLY FASHION BAZAR.
HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.
Price, 25 cents per copy. Subscription price, $2 50 per year.

Copiously illustrated with engravings of all the latest fashions in Bonnets, Mantillas, Summer Wraps, Jackets, New Styles of Summer Laces, Visiting and Reception Costumes, House, Dresses, Children's Dresses, Passementerie, &c.

It contains the continuation of the beautiful story, entitled, GRACE FLEMYNG'S HUSBAND, by the author of "The Old Love or the New." Also the continuation of a new novel by Miss M. E. BRADDON, entitled, "JUST AS I AM."

The NEW-YORK MONTHLY FASHION BAZAR is for sale by all news-dealers. It will also be sent, postage prepaid, for 25 cents per single copy. The subscription price is $2 50 per year. Address GEORGE MUNRO, Nos. 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New-York.

THE FOREST AND STREAM.
OUT TO-DAY. CONTENTS: "Fly-Fishing on the Nepigon," concluding paper; "About Sharks;" Natural History Notes; "The Berlin Fishery Exposition," a letter from a staff correspondent, describing the amber exhibit at Berlin; "Black Bass for Inland Waters;" "Fly-Fishing for Black Bass;" "The New-York State Sportsmen's Convention;" "The Rifle Team Off;" "Spring in Alaska;" "Our Western Letter;" "A String of Field Scores," recounting some extraordinary shots; Full Reports of all the Decoration Day Yachting Regattas; Cricket and Archery Meetings. This number is full of fresh, bright, and able matter in each of its varied departments. For sale by all news-dealers.

ART NOTICE.
SALE OF THE VITI COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART
WILL COMMENCE THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
JUNE 3, 4, AND 5,
At 2 o'clock each day, at our Art Gallery, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-st. The above collection consists of fine French Porcelains, Fayence, Bronze Groups and Figures, Italian Marble Statuary, Large Hall Vases, wares of classical designs, and other objects of art belonging to Messrs. Viti Brothers, of Philadelphia. (Late Vito Viti & Son.)
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THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.,
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, DOCUMENTS AND SIGNATURES.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock,
THE MEDICAL LIBRARY of Dr. Palmer De Harmon.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3:30,
COINS AND MEDALS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Periere, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for France, Germany, &c., by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow; on Sunday, at 10 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Illinois, via Hamburg. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York May 31. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York June 1 and 4. The mails for Hayti leave New-York June 1. The mails for Havana leave New-York June 3 and 5. The mails for Mexico leave New-York June 3. The mails for St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York June 3. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York June 3. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine Republic leave New-York June 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco June 17. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco July 2.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1880.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room F Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL FOUND IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.—Read the Heir of the World, a monthly magazine, on the above subject. Edited by GEORGE W. GREENWOOD, No. 300 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Single copies, 10 cents; yearly, $1.

Order through any book-seller, or at the above address.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 2.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 2.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, June 2—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was strong in tone and a sharp advance was recorded, the improvement being fairly well maintained to the close. The advance was participated in by almost the entire list. The business was active, the demand proceeding chiefly from the bears, while at the same time considerable blocks of stocks were taken for the long account. The heaviest transactions were in Erie, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and the coal stocks. It is learned from official sources that the stories in regard to the financial condition of Erie, which the bears have for some time been so industriously circulating for the purpose of adversely affecting the stock, are entirely devoid of foundation. The fact is that the company is, and has been, doing an excellent business. In the early dealings the market was firm, and an advance of ¼ to 1½ ₩ cent. took place, which was, however, soon followed by a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ ₩ cent., New-Jersey Central leading the upward, and Western Union the downward, movement. After midday the speculation assumed a strong tone, and, under good buying prices, advanced ⅜ to 4¾ ₩ cent., Louisville and Nashville, the coal shares, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and the Granger stocks being most conspicuous in the improvement. Toward the close the market weakened slightly, and the final quotations showed a fractional reaction from the highest figures of the day.

The transactions aggregated 341,315 shares, including 61,600 Lake Shore, 46,800 Erie, 41,400 New-Jersey Central, 36,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 26,500 Western Union, 17,700 North-west, 17,500 St. Paul, 14,600 Pacific Mail, 12,100 Sutro Tunnel, 6,600 Wabash Pacific, 6,900 Ontario and Western, 6,200 Nashville Chattanooga, 5,400 Reading, 4,900 Delaware and Hudson, 4,800 New-York Central, 4,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 3,700 American District Telegraph, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 2,500 St. Louis and San Francisco, and 2,200 Kansas and Texas.

North-west advanced from 87¼ to 89¼ and reacted to 89⅛; St. Paul rose from 68¾ to 70⅜, and receded to 70; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold up from 71¼ to 73, reacted to 72, rose to 74, and fell off to 73⅜; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 65 to 67½, and receded 66⅛; New-Jersey Central rose from 53¾ to 57⅜, and reacted to 57; Reading declined from 20½ to 19⅞, and sold up to 21¼; Erie advanced from 30⅛ to 32⅛, and receded to 31⅞; Pacific Mail sold up from 31⅞ to 33⅝, and reacted to 33; Lake Shore declined from 95¼ to 95, rose to 96⅜, receded to 95⅝, advanced to 97⅛, fell off to 96, and recovered to 96⅛; Western Union rose from 86⅜ to 88⅜, receded to 86⅝, advanced to 88⅝, and reacted to 88⅛; Wabash Pacific fell off from 29⅜ to 29, rose to 30½, and reacted to 30; Ontario and Western sold down from 24⅛ to 23¼, and recovered to 24⅝; Nashville Chattanooga declined from 49 to 48½, advanced to 53, receded to 49⅞, and recovered to 50⅛; New-York Central fell off from 123 to 122½, rose to 124⅛, and reacted to 124¼; Michigan Central advanced from 77½ to 79¾, and closed at 79; Canada Southern rose from 52 to 54⅛, and receded to 54; Hannibal and St. Joseph sold up from 24¼ to 25⅜, and do. preferred from 67 to 68¼, the latter closing at 68; Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 24¼ to 25⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco common rose from 30 to 32, and reacted to 31⅝; do. preferred sold up from 43 to 45; Kansas and Texas advanced from 28⅛ to 29⅜; Iron Mountain rose from 36 to 38, the latter reacting to 37⅛; American District Telegraph broke from 76 to 70, and recovered to 73⅜; Union Pacific rose from 84 to 85⅛; Manhattan from 26⅛ to 27⅛; Louisville and Nashville sold up from 120⅛ to 125.

The monetary situation remains unchanged, the prevailing rates for call loans on pledge of stock collateral being 3@4 ₩ cent., with the great bulk of the business at the lower figure, which was also the current quotation at the close. On Government bonds as security, 3 ₩ cent. was a full rate. Prime discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16 premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 100 premium, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, par@25c. discount; and Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London strong and higher at 98¼@98⅜ for money, and 98⅜@98½ for the account. In United States Government bonds, new 4s declined ¼ ₩ cent., to 110¾, and 4½s ⅛ ₩ cent., to 111½, 5s being steady at 105. American railway securities were weak and generally lower. Erie common declined from 32 to 31⅞; do. consolidated Seconds from 83 to 80; Reading from 10⅛ to 10; Pennsylvania from 51½ to 51; New-York Central from 126⅝ to 126⅛; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 46⅜ to 51⅛; do. Seconds from 30 to 27½; Illinois Central fell off from 104⅛ to 103, and rose to 104½; New-Jersey Central stock was quoted at 55@57, against 55@60 yesterday, and do. consolidated Firsts sold down from 103 to 101. The sum of £215,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 85f. 10c. to 85f. 25c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 31½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the volume of the business was very light, and the nominal asking quotations were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 90 for demand. The rates on actual transactions were $4 86¼@$4 86½ for 60-days, $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand, $4 89¾@$4 89⅞ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 85 for commercial bills.

Government bonds were fairly active, but were somewhat irregular, the 6s of 1880 being ¼ ₩ cent. lower, and do. of 1881 and 5s ⅛ ₩ cent. lower, while 4½s were ⅛ ₩ cent. higher, and 4s unchanged. The proposals to sell bonds to the Government to-day aggregated $10,894,600, of which the Secretary of the Treasury accepted $5,000,000 at 106.75 to 106.88 for 6s of 1881, 103.12 to 103.19 for 5s of 1881, and 108.80 to 109.10 for 4s. Railroad bonds were irregular on a moderate volume of business. Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 78 to 77½, rose to 81, and reacted to 80¼; do. fundings opened at 71, ex interest, and advanced to 78¾; C., C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts fell off from 81 to 80½, and rose to 81¼; do. incomes declined from 33 to 31½, but returned to 33; Great Western Seconds receded from 98½ to 97, and recovered to 98¼; Canada Southern Firsts, guaranteed, advanced from 88½ to 89; Delaware and Hudson 7s of 1891 from 109 to 110; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles from 106½ to 107; Kansas and Texas Firsts from 101½ to 102¼; do. Seconds from 85½ to 86¼; Louisville and Nashville consolidated 7s from 113¼ to 114; Missouri Pacific Firsts from 106 to 106¼; North Missouri Firsts from 116½ to 117; Ohio and Mississippi sinking funds from 114½ to 115; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts consolidated from 56 to 57; St. Paul Firsts (La Crosse Division) from 114 to 114¼; Central Pacific Firsts from 113 to 113¼; C., C., C. and I. Firsts declined from 119 to 118¾; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 101 to 100½; Iron Mountain Second preferred incomes, from 68¾ to 68; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Firsts from 97 to 96½; Lake Shore coupon Firsts, consolidated, from 125¾ to 125; New-Jersey Central Firsts, convertible assented, from 100 to 99¾; St. Paul and Sioux City Firsts, from 102 to 101¾, and St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, class B, from 71½ to 70. In State bonds, Ohio 6s of 1886 sold at 112; Georgia 7s at 110, and Virginia Consols, ex matured coupon, at 58.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1880.

Receipts	[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Balance, coin	[illegible]
Balance, notes	[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	109	109
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	110¾	110⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅜
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	40	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	107¼	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Ont. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	44	44

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	35¼	35	300
American Dist. Telegraph	76	70	3,500
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	54⅛	[illegible]	1,700
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col., Chic. and Ind. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,400
Chicago and North-west pf.	[illegible]	107	[illegible]
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,500
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	36,400
Del. and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,900
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Bloom. and W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	61,600
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis and Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cin. 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cin. 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,400
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	113	113	[illegible]
New-York, L. E. and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,600
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	51	51	150
Rome, Wat. and Ogden.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,100
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	30	1,600
St. L. and S. Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700
St. P. and Sioux City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
N. Y. Ontario and W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,900
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total sales			341,315

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1895	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1896	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1899	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London—		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris francs—		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss francs—		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium francs—		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reichsmarks—		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$130,725,016
Balances	[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 2.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	[illegible]	
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	160
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	41	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	24
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	15
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	15

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

It seems to be generally understood in the Stock Market that the fifteen millions additional stock proposed to be issued by the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company is to be made without any consideration being paid therefor. This is not so. Two and a half millions of junior securities were presented and the tender made of the 20 per cent. assessment, and the money was refused for the reason that the stock applied for in the certificate of organization was insufficient. The balance of the proposed issue—$12,500,000—can only be made upon the payment of a 30 per cent. assessment, as provided in the plan of reorganization. If all the assessments should be paid, the result would be as follows:

Previously paid in account of 20 per cent. assessment	$7,055,000
20 per cent. on $2,500,000	500,000
30 per cent. on $12,500,000	3,750,000
Total	$11,305,000

C. N. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 2, 1880.

Trade in live stock generally this morning was active at current rates, which were steady and equivalent to those reported last Monday. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at [illegible] ₩ lb., weights [illegible] cwt. [illegible] Quality of the herds to hand poor to fair, with a good top, which was held over unsold; Milch Cows not quoted; Calves, buttermilk-fed and coarse in quality, sold at [illegible]; Veals at [illegible]; Sheep sold at [illegible]; Lambs at [illegible]. The stocks as above reported ranged from poor to good. There were no live Hogs on sale; City dressed opened at [illegible] ₩ lb., all weights included.

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,246 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 2,075 Veals and Calves, 3,085 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 5,878 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,034 head of horned Cattle, 97 Veals and Calves, 5,278 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending May 31, 1880, [illegible] head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 1,776 Veals and Calves, 2,926 Sheep and Lambs, 3,914 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,500 head; total for the week 12,615 head; for the same time last week 13,648 head; consigned through, 510 cars; market dull; prices 10c.@15c. lower; sales of good to choice Steers at [illegible] [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—Hogs active and a shade higher; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,067 head of through and 66 head of local stock; the supply is light and no business doing; [illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 2.—Flour steady; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 2.—Flour quiet, but steady; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Flour steady; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat dull; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 2.—Flour dull and a shade lower; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2.—Flour dull. Wheat opened weak, declined ⅜c., and closed steady; [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—Flour easier and in very moderate demand; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—Flour quiet; [illegible]

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 2.—Wheat steady; [illegible]

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 2.—The Printing Cloth market has been exceedingly active in demand, with reported sales of 75,000 pieces, 64 squares, [illegible] and quotations closing very firm at [illegible] bid, and [illegible] asked 56x60 Cloths.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 2.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 24c. Resin firm at $1 05 for Strained, and $1 10 for Good Strained. Tar firm at $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—Petroleum firm at 7½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., June 2.—Highwines steady at $1 03.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, June 2:

A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, of the north half of Pier No. 37 and south half of Pier No. 38 East River, bulkhead 213 feet on Main-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., together with the water right, for $28,000, to Robert Irwin.

Hugh N. Camp, [illegible] Courtney, Esq., Referee, sold the two two-story brick buildings, with lots, each 20 by 71.3, Nos. 137 Prince-st., north side, 69 feet east of South 5th-av., for $18,250, to Henry Hilton, plaintiff.

C. G. Brown, foreclosure sale, John E. Barbour, Esq., Referee; sold the three-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 81.1, No. 15 Barrow-st., south side, 111.9 feet west of 4th-st., for $7,800, to E. A. Day.

Henry T. Moore & Co., foreclosure sale, Messrs. Joseph I. Stein and William Rothschild, sold five lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 87th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 9th-av., for $30,000, to John Weber, plaintiff; and 16 lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 87th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 9th-av., sold for $72,586, to same purchaser.

The foreclosure sale by Horatio Henriques, of the building, with lease of lot, No. 478 11th-av., north of 38th-st., was adjourned *sine die*.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 2.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

[illegible]

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

APPRAISING OF REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY.—Improved and unimproved property appraised; practical experience as a builder and real estate expert. Selected by the General Term of the Supreme Court as the appraiser and adviser for loaning money on real estate. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 24 Nassau-st., (Old Post Office.)

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED house, No. 257 Madison-av., between 37th and 38th sts. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RIVERSIDE-AV. AND 11TH-AV., 88TH AND 89TH STS.—ENTIRE BLOCK.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction, THURSDAY, June 3, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the Supreme Court, [illegible] four lots. The most elegant and choice location on Riverside Park; elevation 75 feet above high water, with magnificent views of river scenery. Terms, 50 per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a modern-built two-story house, with attic and basement and two acres of land; stable, carriage-house, and fine garden attached; about three minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Rye, N. Y., and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; house and grounds in complete order, and well calculated for a genteel family; convenient to the churches, schools, Post Office, stores, and Long Island Sound. For further particulars apply to J. Y. PECK, Rye, N. Y., or D. H. B. DAVIS, No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country. Large, comfortable house with requisite outbuildings; 30 acres of land. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILLOW BROOK, THE ELEGANT country residence of the late Edward G. Richards, situated at the charming village of Shrub Oak, midway between Peekskill and Lake Mahopac. The house and cottage on the lawn are in thorough repair and tastefully furnished. The grounds are spacious, with abundance of shade and fruit trees. The whole constitutes a most complete gentleman's country residence. If not sold by private sale before June 17 will then be sold at public auction. For particulars and views apply at the office of the Executors, No. 139 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION ON the Hudson, about three and a half hours from New-York; beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding fine view of the river in front and the Catskills in the rear; 1,600 feet water-front, about 110 acres, [illegible] cottage, barn, ice-house, carriage-house, boat-house, and chicken-house, and all conveniences; well supplied with every requisite for comfort, [illegible] respect a desirable place. Full particulars of E. H. BIRD, 318 Broadway, where photographs can be seen.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

GEN. GRANT'S COTTAGE TO LET AT LONG BRANCH.—Is situated on the bluff in the best part of the Branch; has 19 bedrooms and all conveniences; comfortably furnished; stable; large grounds. Full particulars from CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st., (formerly No. 90 Broadway.)

LONG BRANCH.—TO LET, NEAR THE WEST End Hotel, and near the station, a comfortable cottage, with five or six bedrooms, well furnished; stable, &c.; rent low. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, ¼ of a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad; high ground, with lawn, garden, stables, &c. E. EMBERSON, No. 59 West 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid; capable of acting as lady's maid and seamstress; good City reference. Address K. M., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 307 West 26th-st., Room No. 7.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—OR chamber-maid and washing, by a young girl; no objections to country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 129 West 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid in a private family; will assist in washing if required; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; is a good plain seamstress; will wait on a lady. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 27 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; is a good plain seamstress; will wait on a lady. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 27 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY COMPETENT, RElliable person as first-class chamber-maid or housework in small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 531 6th-av., first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; can be recommended. Call at No. 148 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and mind grown children; best City reference; would go to country with family. Call at No. 124 West 54th-st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and assist in waiting; no objection to country. Call at No. 225 West 36th-st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable and competent young girl; willing and obliging; best City references. Address K. C., Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—GOOD City reference. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from her last place. Address 730 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; can sew. Call or address No. 154 East 56th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable girl as chamber-maid or nurse. Seen at present employer's, No. 18 East 10th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY A COMPETENT American woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, jellies; all kinds of bread, cake, and pastry; no objection to the country; best reference from last place; no cards. Call, for two days, at 135 West 25th-st., ring top bell.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY; good baker; understands all branches; country preferred; best City and country reference; also, young girl to do house-work or up-stairs work; never lived out; will make herself useful. Call at No. 23 West 15th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS first-class cook in private family; no objection to the country; can get up dinner parties, do marketing; superior City reference. Address S. W., Box No. 261 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent women in small private family; one as cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; both will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 139 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as first-class cook and working housekeeper, by day, week, or month; a home more desired than wages. Call or address No. 178 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A WILLING GIRL AS GOOD COOK; will assist with washing and ironing; don't object to private boarding-house; best reference. Call at No. 306 East 38th-st., store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in private family; City reference; no cards answered. Call at present employer's, No. 139 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCHWOMAN; is a good family cook; understands making all kinds of desserts; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 68 West 49th-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, both first-class in their duties, together in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 330 West 36th-st., ring first bell.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds family cooking; country preferred for Summer; nice bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at 159 West 27th-st., one flight up, front.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; all things required in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 670 6th-av., bakery.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, to do the work of small private family, together; both willing and obliging; excellent City references. Call at No. 302 East 38th-st.

COOK, AND WILL DO COARSE WASHing.—By a young woman; is a good family cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 33d-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts; can take entire charge of kitchen; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; THOroughly understands soups, meats, game, boning, larding, pastry, cream; City reference; wages $30 to $40. Call at No. 408 6th-av., first bell.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IN PRIVATE FAMILY, and assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference; moderate wages. Address E. S., Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; EXPERIenced in all branches; willing and obedient; country or City; first-class City reference; do washing if required. Call for two days, at No. 219 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and willing to assist with washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 38th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; WILL GO OUT BY THE day or week; good City reference. Call or address No. 150 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT plain cook and assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 238 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook in the City; willing to do plain washing; best City reference. Call at No. 67 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY SWEDISH FIRST-CLASS COOK, DAYS' work, at $1 50; private family. Address Augusta, Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR AS laundress.—By a young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 44th-st., one flight, Room 3.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; WILL ASSIST WITH WASHing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALL KINDS soups, jellies, and creams; good baker; country preferred; best City reference. Call at 350 West 31st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker, engagements by the day; Taylor's system; best City reference. Address D. E., Box No. 263 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED RESpectable Protestant woman as working housekeeper in a small family; country preferred. Call or address No. 180 Union-st., Brooklyn. References unexceptionable; no cards.

HOUSEKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED BOTH IN the care of private family or Summer boarding-house; desires such a position; some inland place preferred; satisfactory references. Address L. S., Advertisement Office, No. 464 3d-av., near 27th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL just landed, to do general house-work; is willing. Call at No. 253 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A PARISIAN AS lady's maid; good dress-maker; no objection to travel; good references. Address E. C., Box No. 157 *Times Office*.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent French person to a lady or young ladies; speaks several languages; will travel; City reference. Call at No. 518 6th-av., candy store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young German woman; is a splendid hair-dresser. Call at present employer's, Room No. 30, Grand Hotel.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; best reference from late employer. Address E. M., Box No. 277 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in private family as first-class laundress; four years' City and country reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN as first-class laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 137 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a middle-aged woman to take care of a young baby, or of a growing child; she has been with present employer in the capacity of child's nurse for three years and a half. Apply from 2 until 4 P. M., at No. 101 East 36th-st.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE A LADY'S first baby or a baby under 2 years; accustomed to high families; speaks French; would go to Europe; knows the Continent well; good reference. Call at corner Henry and Middagh sts., Brooklyn, newspaper store.

NURSE.—COMPETENT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-AGED woman; fully experienced in taking care of infants; perfectly understands raising by hand; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 211 West 17th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a good Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant; understands dress-making, or wait on a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 67 West 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN TAKE a baby from birth; willing to assist in chamber-work. Address M. G., Box No. 266 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress.—By a young woman; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 74 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, EIGHT months in the country, to take care of grown children or as lady's maid. Address M. T., No. 149 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT; TAKES ENtire charge; bring infant up on bottle; best City reference; City or country, or travel. Address P. N., Box No. 281 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, or growing children, and wait on lady; would travel. Call at No. 114 West 45th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN girl; capable of taking charge of an infant; City or country, or traveling; best reference. Address R. B., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as chamber-maid; has 11 years' City reference. Call at No. 385 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of a baby or grown children; no objection to travel; good references. Call at No. 339 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH PERSON, IS AN EXperienced infant's nurse and good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 109 East 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse in some nice family; best City reference. Call at No. 338 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WILLING TO GO to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 314 East 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT; WILLING to assist in chamber-work; English Protestant; country preferred. Address S. A. C., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH waitress; understands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, and serving of wines; country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at 120 East 15th-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—THOROughly competent; willing to go to country for Summer; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 241 East 57th-st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—WILL ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork; by a competent young woman; City or country; best City reference. Call at 217 West 28th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—UNderstands her business; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 249 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN AS SHIPPING clerk, porter, or would drive a truck; best of reference. Address W. H., Box No. 159 *Times Office*.

MALES.

BUTLER—CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNdress, or Light Cooking.—By a young man and wife; both competent in the details of their duties, or do entire work of small family between them; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 446 4th-av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; quick, active, temperate, single man; safe, experienced City driver; first-class groom; thoroughly understands care of nice horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and generally useful; moderate wages. Address Wilkins, Box No. 224 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman and vegetable gardener; understands everything around a gentleman's place; moderate wages; country preferred; five years' reference. Call for W. Hanwright, Fifteenth Ward Hotel, corner 9th-st. and 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; is thorough horseman; five years' first-class City reference from last employer; any gentleman wanting a family coachman will find one by addressing J. W., Box No. 282 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN; safe, experienced City driver; quick, active, temperate; first-class groom; thoroughly understands care of nice horses and carriages; four years' reference from last place. Address J. W., Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; DISENGAGED TO-day on account of employer turning out; highly recommended by him and others; thorough knowledge of his business; one of the finest saddle-horse trainers in country; references will certify. Call at No. 104 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; [illegible] willing, obliging; five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address, two days, P. C., No. 109 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a single German Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver; can milk and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address G. L., Box 228 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober and industrious; City or country; seven years' first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 83 West 13th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant German man, aged 27, of good appearance, with the best of references; no objection to the country. Address J. H., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at my office, No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged; is thoroughly competent at his business; has first-class testimonials. Call or address E. T., old house of J. B. Brewster & Co. 145 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROughly competent man; five years' first-class City reference; sober, honest and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., 109 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, MIDDLEaged Protestant man, married; has eight years' best City reference. Call or address residence of last employer, No. 219 Madison-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS his business in all its branches; first-class reference from last employer. Call on or address T. C., No. 165 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; City or country; very best reference will be given by present employer. Call or address J. M., No. 12 West 55th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at harness store, No. 54 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—AS PRIVATE COACHMAN; SINgle man; best City reference. Address, or call at No. 5 East 19th-st., private stable.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN HONEST, sober young Dane; Protestant; speaks good English; best of reference; City or country. Please call or address Bering, No. 39 West 11th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO children; 14 years' experience; best recommendations; wife is a first-class cook, or would attend to dairy if required. Address G. M., Box 257 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN, 34 YEARS OLD, AS plain gardener; can milk and take care of horses; good reference. Address H., Box No. 239 *Times Office*.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED; has near five years' reference from last employer; understands the care and management of horses and harness; is sober, honest, and obliging. Call or address J. Fowler, No. 124 East 42d-st.

PAD GROOM OR TANDEM DRIVER.—BY a thoroughly experienced horseman; best reference. Apply at his present employer's, No. 117 West 51st-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A hotel in the country; has filled the position before; can give best City and country reference. Address W. E., Box No. 269 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

PORTER, &c.—BY AN HONEST, SOBER American (26) as porter, shipping clerk, or elevator runner; seven years in one place; reference. Address Wallace, Box No. 189 *Times Office*.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG SWEDE, HONEST, sober, industrious, wishes work of some kind; has excellent Swedish references; would work in doctor's office. Call or address Axel, No. 108 4th-av., Room 2.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWing.—By a first-class Frenchman and wife, or will act as parlor-maid and laundress, together or separate; City or country; best City reference. Address [illegible], Box No. 219 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR SECOND MAN.—BY A YOUNG Swiss man, in private family; speaks German, French, and English; City or country; best City reference. Address A. W., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A THOroughly competent waiter of fine appearance, and highly recommended. Address Butler, Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, IN A PRIVATE family; will make himself useful in a gentleman's house; City or country; best City reference. Call, or address No. 250 West 17th-st., rear.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; City or country. Call at last employer's, No. 328 5th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in private family; good appearance; best City reference. Address L. G., No. 148 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN IN first-class waiter; good references; wages $25. Call at No. 155 East 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GROOM, SINGLE, white, temperate, willing, [illegible] Address E. Y. K., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R. foot of King-st.

NEVADA.......TUESDAY, June 8, 5:30 A. M.
[illegible]......TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.
ARIZONA......TUESDAY, June 22, 11 A. M.
WYOMING......TUESDAY, July 6, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.......TUESDAY, July 13, 9 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light. CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, June 5, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings...Thursday, June 10, 8 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy...Saturday, June 19, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell......Thursday, June 24, 8 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size, and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 149 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

RHEIN......Sat., June 5|NECKAR......Sat., June 12
Hohenstaufen, W., June 9|GEN. WERDER, W., June 16
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin..............$100
Second Cabin.............60
Steerage.................30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Thursday, June 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN........Saturday, June 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, June 26, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Thursday, July 1, 12:30 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....June 5, 3 P. M.|Ethiopia.....June 19, 2 P. M.
Anchoria....June 12, 8 A. M.|Circassia....June 26, 8 A. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Anglia......June 5, 3 P. M.|Victoria.....June 19, 2 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers. Cabins $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALGERIA..............Wednesday, June 9, 3 P. M.
SCYTHIA..............Wednesday, June 16, 11 A. M.
ABYSSINIA............Wednesday, June 23, 3 P. M.
GALLIA...............Wednesday, June 30, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, B. Jouan.....Wednesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.......Wednesday, June 16, 11:30 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.......Wednesday, June 23, 5 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

STATE OF ALABAMA.........Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Thur., June 10, 8 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.........June 3|SUEVIA...............June 17
HERDER..........June 10|WIELAND..............June 24

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Str's leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
SCHIEDAM..................Saturday, May 29
W. A. SCHOLTEN...........Wednesday, June 2
AMSTERDAM................Wednesday, June 9

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood....Sat., June 5
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.......Wednesday, June 9

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.

C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY...Thursday, June 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..............About July 1
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA..........Saturday, June 5, noon or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., June 10
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Hav. & Mex.,) Wed., June 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., June 30

*These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 24 and July 15 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY, June 5
Steamer MORRO CASTLE...........WEDNESDAY, June 9

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote...Thursday, June 3
[illegible]..........................Saturday, June 12

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA..........................Thursday, June 3
S. S. NIAGARA..........................Thursday, June 24
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 16, 1880. Through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:05 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

12 M., Albany and Troy Express.

[illegible] St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars to St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, No. 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER,
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. | Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 8:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 9, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 6, 9:35 P. M., daily; 7 A. M., 5 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5, 6:30, 6:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 7 A. M. Sunday, 3:50, 5:05, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 5, 6:30, and 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after May 31, 1880,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10, limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:50 P. M.,) 2, 3:30, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 4:25 A. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 4:25, 8, 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4, and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS on and after May 10, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
ROBT. H. SAYRE, Gen'l Supt.
R. R. BYINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortland sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 2:30, 4:05, 4:40, 4:45, 5:45, 6:40, 7:20, 11:35 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M., Sundays included, arriving in Newport at 4:38 and 7:35 P. M. and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M., and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. trains.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEWPORT LINE TO BOSTON TO BE RESUMED.

Owing to the daily increasing travel on the Fall River Line it has been found necessary to furnish increased facilities for the better accommodation of the traveling public. ON SUNDAY, June 6, the Newport Line will be placed in operation for the Summer season of 1880. Special Limited Tickets will be sold at the

POPULAR RATE OF $1 00

EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON. The magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, which have just been thoroughly overhauled and placed in splendid condition for this Summer's service, will leave New-York on alternate days, (Sundays included, until further notice,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M., connecting at Newport at 5:30 A. M. the next morning with Fast Express Train, arriving in Boston at 7:30 A. M.

Returning, Fast Train will leave Boston at 7 P. M. daily, and connect at Newport in TWO HOURS with steamer for New-York.

Tickets and state-rooms can only be secured at Pier No. 28 North River, and on board steamers.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Genl. Passenger Agent. | BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

Corresponding reduction to all other points East. Boston tickets good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting train as specified thereon. The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:20 P. M., via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the OFFICE ON THE PIER, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW daily, (Sundays excepted;) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point or Newburg can return by down boat. Connect at Rhinebeck (by ferry) with the 3:45 P. M. train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 5 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $8, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $5; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 292 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. — CAPT. PARKER. For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 31st....	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 31st....	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, June 1	10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 1	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 2d	11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d	4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 3d	12:00 M.	Thursday, 3d	4:30 P. M.
Friday, 4th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th	5:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th	6:00 P. M.
Sunday, 6th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 6th	6:30 P. M.

HELEN. — CAPT. THROCKMORTON. For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, May 31	3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 31	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 1	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, June 1	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 4th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 7th	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 7th	6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot of Vestry-st. at 3:10 and 24th-st. at 3:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot of Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $2. Steamers leaving Sunday land at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS S. MILLER and J. T. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 35 foot of Franklin-st., daily at 6 P. M., landing at Newburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st. Pier 34 North River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 35 East River, at 11:30 P. M.; foot 3d-st. East River, at 11:45 P. M., daily; Sundays excepted.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Parasols for Coaching, Carriage, and Promenade, Lace Trimmed, Brocaded, Satin Striped, Satin, Silk, and Pongee Sun and Rain Umbrellas, &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

MILLINERY.

A RICH AND ELEGANT COLLECTION of *FRENCH and AMERICAN* TRIMMED

HATS & BONNETS,

The LATEST SUMMER FASHIONS.

Also, EVERY VARIETY of *UNTRIMMED*

BONNETS & HATS,

Including MANY NEW and STYLISH SHAPES, at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FINANCIAL.

Mining Trust Company
OFFICE 115 BROADWAY N.Y.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, President.
G. T. CHRISTENSEN, Treasurer.
R. W. LEAVITT, Secretary.

This organization is now ready for business, and offers its services on reasonable terms in all transactions pertaining to Mining Interests, such as the custody and investment of funds, the registry and transfer of stocks, and the payment of dividends. Special attention given to consignments of bullion.

American Mining Stock Exchange.

(Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.) Exchange-rooms and offices, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

This Exchange will be opened on TUESDAY, June 1. The Committee on Stock List and Securities is now prepared to receive and act upon applications from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their stocks placed upon the regular list of the Exchange. All necessary blanks and full information may be obtained by addressing WM. F. MOLLER, Secretary of the Committee, care Mining Trust Company.

Applications will be received for a limited number of non-members' monthly seat tickets of admission without the privilege of the floor.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati

and Indianapolis Railway Company's

FIRST CONSOLIDATED 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1914.

ALSO,

Chicago and North-western Railway

Company's Sinking Fund Sixes of 1879,

DUE 1929.

FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTED by holders to a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders,

Notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, canceling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will thereafter be excluded from redemption prior to their actual maturity in the year 1914; but for any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed this company will continue to deposit the sinking fund pro rata with the Trustees, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund, as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DEVEREUX, President.

BANKING-HOUSE

HAMILTON & BISHOP,

NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

(SUCCESSORS TO THE BUSINESS OF LLOYD HAMILTON & CO.,)

Post Office Box No. 1,446.

Transact a general banking business, pay interest on deposits, subject to check at sight, buy and sell on commission all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Foreign Exchange, Foreign Coin, Specie and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN

STOCKS,

Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of

HOWES & COMPANY,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,

(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

New-York, May 12, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Nine per Cent. notes of this company, issued for the purchase of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Railroad Company of Minnesota, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 68 William-st., and that interest on said notes will cease on July 1, prox.

By order of the Board of Directors.
P. M. MYERS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN AND MONTAUK RAILROAD, New-York, June 1, 1880.

THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND BONDS of the SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND are informed that certificates of preferred and common stocks will be ready for delivery on the 4th inst., at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st., on surrender of receipts issued on the deposit of bonds, and on payment (if not already paid) of the assessment of TEN DOLLARS per bond of one thousand dollars each. DAN'L LORD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Holders of bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, known as the "Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds," are hereby notified that on presenting their bonds at the office of this company, No. 68 William-st., the bonds will be stamped, releasing them from the operations of the sinking fund, and said bonds will thereafter be known as "Consolidated Bonds." JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, New-York, May 12, 1880.

HOLDERS OF "PINK BONDS" OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY can exchange the same for bonds of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, issued on its Southern Minnesota Division, on application at the office of the company, No. 68 William-st.
P. M. MYERS, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, June 21, 1880, at noon, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, to take action in reference to an issue of bonds, as proposed by the Board of Directors.

The transfer-books will remain closed until June 22.
HENRY F. VAIL, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A.—THE MINING RECORD, NO. 61 BROADway, $3 yearly, containing full latest news from the Gold, Silver, Coal and Iron Mines. Mining Stocks bought and sold; information free. A. R. Chisolm, Prop.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE,

Nos. 18 and 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

In the centre of the City, near the Grand Opera, has recently been enlarged for the comfort of American families.
L. KARST, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 12, 1880.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Three and a Half Dollars per Day.

This splendid hotel having been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, will open THURSDAY, June 17.
CLEMENT & WILKINSON, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT. | WILLIAM WILKINSON.

LONG BRANCH.

THE HOWLAND HOTEL

Opens for the season June 19.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

New brick building, with all modern improvements. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
F. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

"THE MAPLEWOOD,"

BETHLEHEM, N. H. The favorite Summer resort of the Mountains; enlarged by 80 feet front; accommodates 500 guests; open in June. O. D. SEAVEY.

SUMMER HOMES AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, convenient to New-York, free from malaria, with pure air, fine scenery, and at moderate cost; the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company has published a pamphlet entitled, "Summer Homes," describing the places on its line, distance from New-York, elevation above tide-water, Post Office address, and terms of those desiring boarders for the Summer. Copies can be obtained, without charge, of
R. W. THACHER, General Passenger Agent,
No. 90 Nassau-st., New-York.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA GIRT, NEW-JERSEY.

MONMOUTH HOUSE,
CARLTON HOUSE,
BEACH HOUSE,
OPEN JUNE 15.
Address for Illustrated Circulars,
L. U. MALTBY, Spring Lake, N. J.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, (FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE,) N. Y., WILL OPEN JUNE 19, 1880; first-class, with all modern improvements; fine boating and fishing. For terms, &c., address
JAMES BUNYAN, Cooperstown, N. Y., or
T. D. WINCHESTER, Astor House, New-York City.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

No Hotel in this City gives more satisfaction than the ST. NICHOLAS, and it is patronized by the very best people. Convenient in location, admirably conducted, with the very best of rooms, attendance, and cuisine. It is especially desirable for families en route to Summer resorts or foreign travel. Apartments en suite with private parlors for bridal parties, at moderate rates. Baggage can be checked to destination from the Hotel.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, NARRAGANSETT BAY, R. I.—This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, midway between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 28. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport. Transient rates, $3 per day. Permanent guests, $10 to $15 per week, according to location of rooms. Address E. H. KENT, Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I., or GEO. HACKETT, Providence, R. I.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first-class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 15; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats.
PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

SEA GROVE HOUSE, CAPE MAY POINT.—Delightfully situated within 50 yards of beach. Five minutes by steam cars from Cape May or Philadelphia boat; Hassler's celebrated orchestra engaged for the season; opens June 1; rates during June, $8 to $12 per week; balance of season, $12 to $18. JOHN A. HICKS, Proprietor, formerly proprietor of Baker House, Vineland, N. J.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 1. SPECIAL RATES for the season and for June and September. Send for circular.
BLOOMFIELD, SEBER & TUNNICLIFF, Proprietors.

THE SEASHORE COTTAGE, AT ATLANTIC VILLE, near Long Branch, will be opened June 20. It is for working women and teachers, and the charge is $3 for two weeks, including the fare both ways, or $2 for one week. Applications to be made to the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 7 East 15th-st., New-York, after June 1.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL

WILL BE OPENED JUNE 1, 1880.

Cottages to let. For particulars address
GOODSELL BROS., West Point, N. Y.

MORTON HOUSE,

ON THE SOUND.

AT INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN., 28 miles from New-York, via the New-Haven Railroad. AT REDUCED RATES OF FARE, will be opened for business June 17. Apply on the premises or address
J. M. MORTON, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH! WEST END HOTEL.

COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT.

Will open for the Season of 1880,

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

OPENS JUNE 1.

Can be reached by three steam-boat lines, also by Hudson River R. R. and Northern R. R. of N. J. House has all modern improvements, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson. T. J. PORTER, Prop'r.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS — OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Highest location, finest scenery, and best appointed first-class hotel; opens June 10; terms reasonable. For engagements, address JAMES SMITH, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y., or SMITH & WALTERMIRE, Proprietors Baldwin House, Newburg, N. Y., which is now open.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York (magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no mosquitoes; hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH,

OPENS JUNE 19.

LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

Will open early in June. Apply at Coleman House, New-York City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Manager.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL

OPEN JUNE 15, 1880,

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

LONG BRANCH.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL WILL OPEN

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

OCEAN GROVE, NEW-JERSEY.—THE Thompson House now open for the reception of permanent or transient guests; good board, clean beds, and home comforts; also, a good nurse to wait on invalids. Address FREDERICK HAYTHORN, Ocean Grove, N. J. Terms reasonable.

THE MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER Island, Long Island, has been leased by Mr. JAMES SLATER, proprietor of the "Berkeley," 5th-av., corner 9th-st., New-York, and will open for the reception of guests June 19, 1880.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPular family hotel will open its ninth season June 2; parties may secure rooms by application to J. RIERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages private, or in connection with the hotel.

GROVES HOUSE, CALDWELL, NEAR MONT-CLAIR.—Fine rooms, gas, &c.; table unexcelled; distance, 17 miles; healthiest location; cottage adjacent to let, with board at hotel. Address Mrs. L. BANKARD, Proprietor, and at No. 33 West 26th-st.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 1, 1880.
Send two three-cent stamps for Guide Book.
O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., under new and efficient management, is open for the reception of guests. Modern improvements.

HOTEL BELLEVUE,

Highland Beach, near Long Branch,
OPENS JUNE 5.
J. H. COREY, Proprietor.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN REDUCE EXpenses one-half and secure good board and fine society at delightful resort on the Sound. HOME CLUB ASSOCIATIONS, No. 1,261 Broadway.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

AT MONMOUTH BEACH.—LARGE, NICELY furnished rooms; first-class board; reasonable rates. Apply at No. 37 West 27th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.—Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., having received instructions from Col. Delancey Kane, will sell, absolutely without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Brigg's Stable, corner 43d-st. and 7th-av., New-York, the entire lot—23 horses, now daily working the "Tally Ho" coach—all in fine condition, and thoroughly broken to all harness. Can be seen at the above stable on the day before and day of sale. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of us.

THE ADVERTISER WILL SELL A PAIR of handsome, well matched, and gentle ponies, about eight hands high, with two-seated wagon and harness complete, ready for use. Address OWNER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

HANDSOME SOUND BLACK MARE, FULly warranted; suitable for any purpose; also, doctor's phaeton. OWNER, No. 46 West 26th-st.

PONIES FOR CHILDREN'S USE FOR SALE or to let. Address R. A. HOPKINS, Glen Cove, Long Island.

FOR SALE—PONIES AND TWO-WHEELERS with harness; Brewster wagons, full spring. SHERWOOD'S Stables, No. 122 East 41st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR gentleman and wife, desiring selection of best rooms in private house, few doors from 5th-av., and near Metropolitan road station, may find desirable accommodations with a gentleman who intends keeping his house open for the Summer during absence of his family in the country; undoubted references will be given and required. Address B., Box 136 Times Office.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 45 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor front rooms; first-class board, transiently or permanently; references.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large and single rooms, all front; superior board, permanent or transient.

NO. 26 EAST 29TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS; private bath-room; without board or with private table; other rooms.

NO. 2 WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, cool rooms, transiently or for the Summer, with or without board; strictly first class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 352, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Large airy rooms on second and third floors; excellent table.

NO. 236 WEST 24TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, second floor; also, hall room; ample closets; all conveniences.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.

In small family, parlor and bedroom; also large and small rooms separately, with board.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS, DOUBLE and single, with first-class board.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.—NO. 12 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, THREE blocks from A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, and one from Moretti's restaurant in 14th-st., in a strictly private family, a suite of large, nicely-furnished rooms to adults only; front room, 16x26, and bedroom off, connecting; back room, 14x18, over parlor, with hot and cold water, bath, gas, and use of parlor; will be rented very low to first-class parties. Address R. R. R., Box No. 1,385 New-York City Post Office.

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COOL, airy, well-furnished rooms, with first-class attendance, will find such at No. 40 West 26th-st., few doors from Broadway.

NO. 91 WEST 37TH-ST.—ROOMS, ALL sizes, on each floor; extra in size and appointments; all modern conveniences; terms low for Summer months.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 287, NEAR 30TH-ST.—Elegantly-furnished floor, bath, &c., without meals; moderate prices.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story alcove room; also large and small rooms, without board; Summer prices. No. 135 West 44th-st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH, 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 41 EAST 22D-ST.—BEAUTIFUL COOL rooms; permanent or transient; breakfast if desired; references; Summer prices.

NO. 37 WEST 37TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, for the Summer.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Newly-furnished large and small rooms; Summer prices; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or single, on second floor, to gentlemen; references.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor; also other desirable rooms. No. 7 West 32d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AND TUITION.—A graduate of Columbia College, living a short distance from the City, would like a few young men to prepare for college, or conditioned students needing special instruction; terms moderate. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 124 Times Office.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., CORNER KINGSLEY-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Strictly first-class boarding accommodations; one block from the ocean. E. H. JOHNES, No. 36 West 32d-st.; on the premises after May 24.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILdren preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

A FAMILY HOTEL,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Situated near the New-York Central Railroad Depot, on the crest of Murray Hill, the coolest part of the City. Families wishing to pass a few weeks in New-York will find this location desirable. All rooms en suite, most of them having a southern exposure.

Address D. S. HAMMOND.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation," &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York, will be received until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, June 7, 1880, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 1,500,000 pounds Beans, 65,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn, 835,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,050 barrels Mess Pork, 238,000 pounds Rice, 11,800 pounds Tea, 72,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 147,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 909,000 pounds Sugar, and 889,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 44,000 yards; Standard Calico, 200,000 yards; Drilling, 18,000 yards; Duck, 181,000 yards; Denims, 18,000 yards; Gingham, 60,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 26,000 yards; Satinet, 2,700 yards; Brown Sheeting, 218,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 17,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 13,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 650 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York; to E. M. Kingsley, No. 50 Clinton-place, New-York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York, and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.
R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1880, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on the east side of Norfolk-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., on lots Nos. 103, 104, and 105.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals will be received only for the entire work and materials required for the erection of the building, and must be indorsed "Proposal for the erection of a School-house on Norfolk-st., in the Thirteenth Ward." All the work is to be performed under one contract.

The work is to be completed by the 1st day of June, 1881, under a forfeiture of seventy-five dollars per day for each and every day the work remains unfinished after the said 1st day of June, 1881.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.

No proposal will be considered from persons whose character and antecedent dealings with the Board of Education render their responsibility doubtful.

No substitution by the accepted contractor will be permitted without first obtaining, in writing, permission from the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education.
GEORGE W. BELTRA,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
EDWARD McCUE,
FRANCIS COAN,
Board of School Trustees Thirteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 1, 1880.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 244 FEDERAL-ST., BOSTON, May 22, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, June 7, for dredging from the harbor about 162,000 cubic yards of material from near the New-York and New-England Railroad Company's terminal ground at South Boston to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, and placing and leveling the same to grade 12 upon the 12-acre tract extending from land of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company and of J. H. Clark to Eastern-av., and between land of the Boston Wharf Company and E-st.

Also, to dredge to the same depth, from the same locality and from the site of the proposed docks, 147,000 cubic yards, to be placed and leveled to complete the space left for slope; also, back of proposed wharves on the 50-acre tract which extends from the 12-acre tract to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

For further information apply at this office.

Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
D. H. ANDREWS, Chief Engineer.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs. Wholesale and Retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects. J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 260 and 262 Canal-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. — SUPPLEMENTARY SEASON.

The celebrated Comedian,

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,

has been engaged to appear here for a limited period in his famous drama of

KIT,

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER,

which will be presented for the first time at this theatre on

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE..........Associate Manager

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE, RICE'S CELEBRATED EVANGELINE COMBINATION, EVANGELINE AND THE LONE FISHERMAN, with select chorus of 36 young, fresh voices.

Monday, June 7—Annie Ward Tiffany in Child-Stealer.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL,

Broadway, 7th-av. and 41st-st.

This magnificent building now open; finest place of its kind in the world; elegant café, restaurant, &c., &c. An open-air promenade 400 feet long.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S ORCHESTRA.

FIFTY SELECTED PERFORMERS.

POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1 and $5 extra.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — EXTRAORDINARY.

500 designs in competition for the munificent prizes offered by L. PRANG & CO., amounting to $5,000, now on exhibition at the AMERICAN ART GALLERY, Madison-square.
R. E. MOORE, Manager.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN. EXQUISITE INTERIOR.

BANJOS.—PROF. HENRY C. DOBSON, TEACHER of banjo and guitar. No. 1,257 Broadway. Fine banjos a specialty.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M. HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD.

EXCURSIONS.

BRIGHTON BEACH

THE BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH & CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

Will commence running trains from the Long Island Railroad Depot,

FLATBUSH AND ATLANTIC AVENUES, BROOKLYN,

to Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, on Sunday, May 30, 1880. And will run half-hourly from 6:30 A. M. to 9:45 P. M., leaving FLATBUSH-AVENUE 15 and 45 minutes past the hour. Separate trains will run from BEDFORD half-hourly, leaving Bedford 4 and 34 minutes past the hour. Last train from the Beach leaves Brighton at 9:40 P. M.

Flatbush-Avenue Depot is reached via Flatbush avenue cars from Fulton Ferry, and Atlantic-avenue cars from South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries.

All trains stop at Prospect Park Station.

HOTEL BRIGHTON

Will be open for guests on above date.
W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN BEACH,

VIA BAY RIDGE.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, MAY 27.

The steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 1, foot of Whitehall-st. (terminus of the Elevated Railroads,) connecting at BAY RIDGE with trains for Manhattan Beach, as follows: 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, and 7:25 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, and 8:30 P. M.

VIA GREENPOINT.

By steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R.: 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 7:35, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05 P. M.

A—GRAND DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH.

THE CITY BY THE SEA.

REGULAR DAILY TRIP TO THE MAMMOTH IRON PIER DEPOT. NO CHANGE.

60 miles Ocean sail.

Five hours at this famous Watering-place.

Saloon steamer ADELAIDE, entirely rebuilt and refurnished for this route.

Will leave 22d-st. North River, 10 A. M.; Leroy-st., 10:15 A. M.; Pier No. 1 North River, 10:30 A. M.

All the musical attractions on board, including famous Adelaide Glee Club.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 60 CENTS,

including admission to and from the Mammoth Iron Pier. Liberal terms for societies.

MARTIN & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

Celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs used on this boat, wareroom, No. 46 East 14th-st.

Freight received up to 10 A. M., Pier No. 1 North River.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Haskett, Myers, Morton, and Geraldine. Also, Oceanside Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. A good company with it.
J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 3 next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books close April 30, inst., and reopen June 7.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE R. R. CO.

A meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the President, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1880, at noon, for the purpose of election of three Directors, and also for the purpose of the election by the bondholders of a new Trustee under their mortgage, in place of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company. By order of the board. FRANK SAUNDERS, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MINING COMPANY, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 124 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office (No. 124 Broadway) on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock. Polls will be open for one hour. Transfer-books closed from 26th inst. Reopened 8th June.
T. RICHARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 140 TO 146 BROADWAY, New-York, May 22, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 7, 1880. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

ELECTION—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of election will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 395 and 397 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 8, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MILNE, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT EASTERN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, May 26, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the company, at No. 31 Broad-st., June 15.

Transfer-books will close on the 5th, and reopen on the 16th of June. SILAS C. HAY, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, (Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division.) Coupons from above bonds due June 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY this day declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable June 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer-books will close on the 5th inst., and open on the 14th inst. W. E. COOK, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1880.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1880, ON THE bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company, (of Chicago,) will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned. C. K. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION. — Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only,) C. David & Co., 43 Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., J. MILHAU'S SON, and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

TAMAR INDIEN.

(Universally prescribed by the Faculty.) A laxative, refreshing, and medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
F. FOUGERA & CO., No. 30 North William-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MAY 29, GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, with initials [illegible]; GOLD CHAIN, with a gold dollar and small chronometer attached. Finder rewarded by leaving it at No. 168 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE RAYMOND BENEFIT.
HENRY E. ABBEY...................Lessee and Manager

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVE., JUNE 3,
A VAST PROGRAMME and FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF VOLUNTEERING ARTISTS, including JOHN McCULLOUGH, JNO. GILBERT, E. A. SOTHERN, W. J. FLORENCE, ROSE COGHLAN, ELIZA WEATHERSBY, NAT GOODWIN, Jr., for

JOHN T. RAYMOND'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

*** Sale of seats begun. Regular prices.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, the celebrated dramatic and burlesque artist, Miss ANGIE SCHOTT. With the brilliant comedy company, THE JOLLY MARINERS. In a new musical burletta by Miss SCHOTT, entitled TRIFLES.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.
24th-st. and Broadway. Mackaye's Double Stage.

FIFTH MONTH of HAZEL KIRKE.

EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

A. M. PALMER..............Proprietor and Manager

THIRD WEEK OF

Von Suppe's Sweetest Opera,

BOCCACCIO!

BOCCACCIO!

Interpreted by MAHN'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY, with SPLENDID CHORUS and FULL ORCHESTRA.

SATURDAY, June 5, Third Matinee of BOCCACCIO.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.

IMMENSE AND DECIDED SUCCESS of the great NORCROSS FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA COMPANY, in the crystalline gem, PINAFORE.

Presented by a company and in a manner far excelling any former effort ever attempted in this City. Curtain rises at 8:15 sharp each evening.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M. DOUBLE STAGE. ELEVATED ORCHESTRA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 28th-st., F. O. P.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY. Last Nights.	Positively last week. D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA CO. In Gilbert & Sullivan's Famous PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M. 183D CONSECUTIVE TIME. HAZEL KIRKE.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON.
HENRY E. ABBEY..............Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEKS OF DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M. VENTILATION BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

LECTURES.

SINGING.—MR. T. E. H. BULLEN, DIRECTOR OF the Chevé Choral Society, London, will give a course of six lessons on READING VOCAL MUSIC AT SIGHT at No. 109 West 34th-st., corner of Broadway, commencing THURSDAY next, 8 P. M. Fee for the course, $3; no previous knowledge of music necessary. The Chevé Choir has gained 41 prizes for reading music at sight. For particulars address No. 1,258 Broadway.

"JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND."—At St. Philip's P. E. Church, by the Rev. J. C. Fleischhacker, late Missionary at Jerusalem, THIS EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock. Admission 20 cents. Proceeds for German Mission.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD TO JEROME PARK RACES.

MAY 31, June 2, 5, 8, 10, and 12, SPECIAL TRAIN running over the NEW ROAD direct to inclosure at the GRAND STAND, JEROME PARK RACE COURSE, will leave Grand Central Depot at 1:50 and 2:10 P. M., returning after the races. Cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets, 60 cents. For regular trains stopping at Fordham and Jerome Park Stations, see time-table. C. M. BISSELL, Supt.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—SPRING MEETING. JEROME PARK.

Decoration Day, (May 31,) and 2d, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th June.

Races commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
J. H. COSTER, Sec. | A. BELMONT, Prest.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!—NEW ORGANS, $45, upward; Pianos, $150, upward, warranted six years. Second-hand instruments at bargains. Monthly payments received and for rent.
HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—SQUARE AND UPright; best made; warranted six years; prices low for cash; monthly payments received, and for rent.
HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS, POOL, AND BAGATELLE Balls, Marbleized Rings, Rosettes, Checks, Checkers, Sleeve Buttons, Toilet Mirrors, &c. WELLING COMPRESSED IVORY M'F'G CO., No. 251 Centre-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—REVIVAL SERvices conducted by the young Evangelist, the Rev. Thomas Harrison, will close next Friday evening. All the young converts (350) are requested to be present every evening this week.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The concluding examinations of the several classes for the year will begin on

MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 9:30 A. M.

Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The annual examination of the several classes will begin on

MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.

The examination of candidates for admission to any one of the five regular courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Palæontology, Metallurgy, will begin on

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, AT 9:30 A. M.

Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D. President,
49th-st., Madison and 4th avs., New-York.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON

And

MISS AGNES L. JONES,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 12 EAST 31ST-ST.

FULL COLLEGIATE, SPECIAL, AND ACADEMIC COURSES. Especial attention paid to primary and preparatory departments. A separate class for boys will be formed in the Autumn; also, an infant class, which will be taught according to the Pestalozzian system. Application for the ensuing year may now be made.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 30. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of Women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City will receive two or three boys for the Summer at his country home, 40 miles from the City, in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and removed from all temptation. French spoken. Address PRINCIPAL, care E. S. R., Post Office Box No. 4,238, New-York City.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL REMOVED TO No. 112 West 38th-st.; only 30 pupils; thorough instruction and personal care; warm lunches; places may now be taken for Autumn term; two Summer pupils also taken to the sea-side. References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University.

MISS CHISHOLM WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR girls at No. 712 Madison-av. on MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1880. Especial attention paid to the English branches and Latin. Separate class for boys. Kindergarten. French and German thoroughly taught.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST.—A Boarding-school of high rank; 18 instructors, 10 departments; language, art, and music specialties. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson, will be open for SUMMER BOARD and optional study for SCHOLARS on June 15. A most delightful home, with pleasant drives, mountain scenery, boating and salt-water bathing, within City reach, at reasonable rates. Address W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, PRINCIPAL OF a thriving preparatory school near New-York City, will take private pupils of all grades at Newport, Long Branch, or elsewhere during the Summer months; highest references. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 247, Yonkers, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE WHO SAW THE LITTLE COLored boy run over at 5 P. M., on May 3, by Car No. 44 Sixth-Avenue Line, between 40th and 41st sts., will confer a favor by addressing his mother, CLARISSA HARDENBURGH, No. 221 West 40th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—RANGES, refrigerators, ice-cream freezers, cooler, &c. The Clyde range, most perfect in the market, cheap for cash. R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 23 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS administered by the discoverer, No. 11 East 13th-st. Rheumatism, debility, nervous disorders.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED HOUSEFURNISHING business for sale, owner wishing to retire from that branch. Address A. B., Box No. 241 Times Office.

NEW IDEAS IN MEDICINE.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT YELLOW FEVER GERMS.

INVESTIGATIONS WHICH, DR. LYNCH TOLD THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, HAVE PUNCTURED MANY OLD THEORIES—A BUDDING REACTION IN FAVOR OF THE TREPHINE—A SLIGHT MORNING BREEZE AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

There were two episodes of exciting interest in the second day's session of the American Medical Association, which was called to order by Prof. Lewis A. Sayre at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance was even larger than on the preceding day. The first business on the programme was the report of the Committee on Nominations. Scarcely had this matter been disposed of to the satisfaction of the association, when Dr. Albert L. Gihon, Medical Director of the United States Navy, rose to a question of privilege, and insisted upon being heard by the association at large. For some unexplained reason, he said, the delegates from the Navy had not been admitted to participation in the proceedings, and when he, as their representative, requested to be enlightened respecting the cause of this exclusion, he was referred for information to the Judicial Council, where he was told that the matter would be investigated at the earliest practicable moment. He wished to protest most emphatically against such an unwarranted proceeding as the exclusion of Fellows and delegates from the privilege of the floor, and to be informed at once—not to-morrow when it would be too late, but now and in the presence of the whole association—upon what grounds such exclusion had been decreed, and the subject referred to the council.

Dr. Sayre—The matter is in the hands of the Judicial Council, which is now in session in the private room at my left, [pointing to the door of the council-room,] and I must refer Dr. Gihon to that body. It is out of order to bring the subject in here; the constitution is explicit in prescribing that the council shall determine all such questions.

Dr. Gihon—The determination of that council, Sir, will come altogether too late to be of any avail as respects the proceedings of this session. It is unprecedented that gentlemen properly accredited to the association should be excluded from its deliberations, upon vague allegations, or none at all—possibly the anonymous statement of some enemy.

A Member of the Council—A letter has been received accusing certain delegates from the Navy of having used quack medicines. The communication was without signature, but the writer promises to furnish proof of his statements.

Dr. Gihon—The statement is false, from whatever source it comes. I pledge my personal honor to that, and I presume the pledge will be regarded as sufficient. I have no objection to the council investigating any slanderous reports they may think proper to take into consideration; but I decidedly protest against the representatives of the naval service being excluded while the inquiry is pending. That would deprive them of rights and entail loss of time that cannot be repaired by any subsequent exoneration.

Dr. Sayre—I must still declare this discussion out of order, and refer the gentleman to the Judicial Council for redress.

At this juncture the tall figure of the venerable Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, appeared on the platform. Lifting his hand, while murmurs of applause came from all parts of the house, Dr. Gross spoke briefly to the question, and ended by moving that the excluded delegates be admitted to the privileges of the floor pending the inquiry, which, he understood, had been instituted by the council. The motion was carried nearly unanimously, and the regular business of the session was resumed. The reports of the Committees on State Medical Societies and Ozone followed. The latter consisted of a brief note by N. S. Davis, of Illinois, stating what had so far been done by the committee, and describing briefly what they wished to accomplish. It was moved that the report of the committee be accepted, the committee continued, and the sum of $200 appropriated to defray the cost of instrumental and other appliances required for the completion of the work. Dr. White, of Buffalo, adverted briefly to the valuable results that the work of the commission promised to bring forth, and to the recently published memoir showing the relation between the ozone and albuminoid ammonia curves during the yellow fever period in New-Orleans. He was satisfied that the investigation was in excellent hands, and sincerely hoped that funds required by the commission would be placed at the disposal of Dr. Davis. The resolution prevailed without debate.

At 11 o'clock, disposition having been made of the routine reports assigned to the session, the more intellectual part of the day's proceedings was entered upon, and valuable summaries of the progress of medical science in their respective sections were delivered by J. S. Lynch, of Baltimore, for the Section of the Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Physiology; and by W. T. Briggs, of Nashville, Tenn., for the Section of Surgery and Anatomy. The former commenced his address by observing that, while he had no extensive epidemics of any type to record as having decimated the population of the United States during the last year, there were still some important facts established by experience with yellow fever in Memphis, which he regarded as worthy of the attention of the association. Observation with that disease had punctured many unfounded theories, hitherto accepted as true by members of the profession, and given the color of probability to views which not long since would have been considered wild and improbable.

The facts that he considered so fully established at date were: First, that yellow fever germs may lie dormant for many months during the cold weather, to be reawakened to destructive vitality by the recurrence of the temperature at which they flourished best; and, secondly, that the lowest temperature which prevails in the South is incapable of completely destroying them. The fact that the fever broke out in foci which it had established the preceding season, and radiated from such foci as centres of infection, he regarded as tending to substantiate the view that the germs of the disease, while rendered inactive by the temperature of frost, were by no means permanently disabled by a degree of cold which had been heretofore reckoned destructive of their virulence.

Dr. Lynch cited the case of the Plymouth as a classical illustration of the point he wished to impress upon the minds of the Fellows of the association—that yellow fever germs may have their activity abated, but are not destroyed by low temperatures. Built in 1868, on a cruise in sub-tropical and tropical waters, the disease broke out among the crew and raged with violence, notwithstanding hygienic regulations. The vessel proceeded to Boston for repairs, and lay in that port during an extremely severe Winter—severe even for Boston, for the mercury fell to 17° below zero Centigrade. Having been overhauled and repaired, she shipped a new crew from Boston near the end of the Winter, and started again upon a cruise in Southern waters. Only a few days after her departure from a non-infected port—having been subjected for some weeks to a temperature supposed to be destructive of bacteria, and having stopped at no port where the disease prevailed—and while upon the high sea leagues from any possible centre of infection, the fever broke out on board and raged with great severity. Was not this, asked the speaker, an unquestionable proof that, while cold might suspend the vitality of disease germs, freezing was by no means synonymous with disinfection?

Another case which Dr. Lynch cited was, he thought, equally as conclusive respecting the germ propagation of yellow fever as the case of the Plymouth was of the inutility of low temperatures for disinfection. In 1877 a family, formerly resident in Augusta, Ga., removed to Fernandina, Fla., where the fever had never prevailed. They took with them a trunk in which clothing was packed. They were free from the disease, and were presumably safe from the destroyer. Some time after their removal the trunk was opened; and, strange to say, after this event, in due season, but with a period of incubation unusually prolonged, the members of the family were attacked with yellow fever, marked as such by the unfailing phenomenon of black vomit. From this and other cases which the Doctor cited, the inference was drawn that yellow fever poison may be transported from one point to another like any other physical entity, retaining its potency for evil and manifesting it even in climates in which the disease seldom or never appears, and which are unfavorable to its development in the epidemic form.

The next point advanced, as a necessary conclusion from the facts furnished by the recent epidemics, was that yellow fever is essentially an infectious, but not, in the proper acceptation of the term, a contagious disease. It may be transported hundreds of miles in clothing, or other vehicles capable of subsisting it, to develop its own inherent virulence in a new centre, but it is not communicable from person to person, as small-pox and measles are. Contact with yellow fever patients was not, the reader of the paper argued, perilous, but rather the reverse. The germs, whatever they were, must nidulate under favorable circumstances for a certain length of time before their virulence was developed. They did constitute in themselves a dangerous contagion, but were susceptible of development into an infection.

From the lessons of the recent epidemic Dr. Lynch proceeded to the consideration of consumption, diphtheria, scarlatina, and the state of medical information concerning them, pointing out the constant relation between these diseases and circumstances tending to poison the atmosphere with carbonic dioxide, carburetted hydrogen, and other noxious gases. The next topic discussed in Dr. Lynch's paper was the great alteration in medical opinion that has recently come about in antipyretic medication. It was only in later times that the medical profession had become aware of the important rôle played by fever in the protraction of disease, and attention had been turned to the reduction of the temperature in cases in which it was not regarded as primary. It had been found that patients recovered with far less loss of strength under the antipyretic than under any merely expectant treatment. Even in consumption, in which the fever was considered the incidental result of rapid tissue waste, antipyretic measures had been demonstrated not only to conduce to the ease and comfort of the patient, but to prolong life, and, when not too far advanced, to promote recovery. But there was one disease—usually pronounced unconquerable by antipyretic measures, and the full run of which was generally considered inevitable—in the treatment of which remedies to reduce temperature had been attended with the happiest results. He alluded to acute rheumatic fever, and to the newly-devised treatment with salicylic acid and its derivatives, particularly the sodic salicylate and salicin, which had of late proved of such efficacy in cutting short the attacks of that painful disease. Quinine and other antipyretics were also to be considered in their proper places in relation to inflammatory symptoms. The great value of antipyretics (as distinguished from apyretics) in the treatment of all diseases attended with pyrexia being established, every addition to this class of medicines was valuable, since, with a large number to select from, they were able to make a nicer adaptation to suit the varying conditions of the case. Frequent accidents in the use of injections of solutions of carbolic acid into the peritoneal, thoracic, and other cavities, in which a notable fall of temperature, accompanied by symptoms of collapse, was observed, had led to the conclusion that this medicine might be used in doses that were yet safe, in febrile diseases, to secure defervescence. Accordingly, they would find in the *Lancet* a report of several cases of typhoid fever treated with this drug, in which a marked fall of temperature was noticed, and the duration of the disease materially shortened. The dose used in these trials was six drops of the glycerite of carbolic acid every three or four hours. As this dose was smaller than that of any of the other antipyretics, and as it was less disagreeable to the taste than quinine, and less nauseous than salicylic acid and its compounds, the remedy was likely to prove a very valuable one in the pyretical condition.

From this subject Dr. Lynch passed to new remedies and additions to the materia medica, commencing with the experimental researches of Dr. F. Penzoldt, of Erlangen, conducted both upon men and upon the lower animals, respecting the bark of the *Aspidosperma quebracho*, obtained from Brazil. The form of preparation was aqueous solution of an alcoholic extract, 10 parts of the bark being percolated with 100 parts of alcohol for several days, and the liquid filtered, evaporated, dissolved in water, again evaporated to dryness, and the residue dissolved in 20 parts of water. A teaspoonful of this solution was given three times a day to persons suffering from both pulmonary and cardiac dyspnœa, (difficulty of breathing,) with very marked relief to that symptom. Afterward Berthold, of Dresden, and Picot, of Carlsruhe, used the solution in various diseases, such as asthma, emphysema, phthisis, and pneumonia, in which embarrassed respiration was a prominent symptom, and always with great benefit in relieving the urgency of that symptom.

Dr. Briggs, for the Section of Surgery and Anatomy, next discussed the use of aconite and its preparation. While lightly dealing with other advances in surgery, particularly with the new operation of Bigelow for the removal of calculi, Dr. Briggs devoted the greater part of his paper to the use of the trephine in lesions of the brain. Injuries to the head, he said, had engaged the attention of the best intellects in all ages. There had been but little advance in this department of surgery, while others had been making rapid strides toward perfection; and the rational treatment of cerebral diseases, whether traumatic or consisting of progressive tissue alterations, probably remained to be developed. The trephine, against which medical sentiment had been so decided of late years in authoritative quarters, was an instrumental operation as ancient as Hippocrates, so that its history was one of curious interest. Boring of the skull was not considered a perilous operation in the primitive ages of European civilization. It was practiced in remote ages as a religious ceremonial, and even by strolling mountebanks as a remedial measure for obstinate pains in the head, and the day had come, he opined, when the budding reaction in favor of the operation should be encouraged, or, at least, calmly considered by surgeons. Dr. Briggs referred briefly to the favorable results which had followed trephining in cases of epilepsy. One point which tended to establish the operation upon a logical basis was supplied by the masterly researches of Fritsch and Hitzig in Germany, and Prof. Ferrier in England, which had contributed so largely to our information respecting the function of the nervous centres. The view of cerebral physiology which their labors went to prove was that usually described as cerebral localization—showing that particular groups of muscles are co-ordinated and set in motion by nervous centres particularly appropriated by them, and thus enabling the physician in view of paralysis or disturbance of any given group of muscles, to infer, with a tolerable degree of certainty, that an identifiable circumscribed portion of the brain was involved. If this view of the function of the brain should ever be fully demonstrated, and the centres appropriate to each group of muscles and each form of sensation ascertained and mapped out, then the operation of trephining at the proper point to relieve pressure and restore the embarrassed function of the nervous centre indicated by the symptoms, would become the only operation to be entertained. As against the notion that trephining is attended with extreme peril, Dr. Briggs cited 25 operations attended with only one death in the practice of a single surgeon, and 44 with 11 deaths in that of another. He drew the inference that preventive trephining was even justifiable. His own experience and observation alike concurred in showing that, if it was decided to operate at all, the sooner it was done the better for the patient's prospect of survival. So little was the peril regarded in the mines of Cornwall, that a practitioner living in that district reported that he was often called upon to trephine at the rate of three or four operations per week; and there was evidence to show that the primitive cave-dwellers of Europe were in the habit of boring the skull for brain troubles. In conclusion, Dr. Briggs cited Ball Velpean, and the remarkable case of the Count of Nassau, who was trephined 27 times.

In the afternoon there was a stirring debate, which proved the second lively event of the day, in the Section of Public Medicine, respecting a bill for the reorganization of the National Board of Health, referred to the section by the general session, before which it was presented by Dr. Glendinen, of Fort Lee. Dr. Billings, Dr. Hunt, of New-Jersey State Board of Health; Prof. Janeway, and others participated. The bill was rejected by the section.

CUBAN PATRIOTS.

ARRIVAL IN NEW-YORK OF A BATCH OF INSURGENTS.

As the bark John F. Robertson was about to set sail for New-York, from Cabarien, Cuba, on May 28, six persons, under the charge of a Spanish officer, came on board and applied for passage. When the passage was secured, the officer returned to the shore. The party was found to be Gen. Angel Maistie, Col. Pedenca Martinez, and Privates Emil Montiguedo, Sufar Morals, Eusabin Lopez, and Miguel S. Eschimmidia, of the insurgent forces. They claimed that, having fallen into the hands of the Spanish military authorities, the alternative was given them to leave the island at once or suffer death. They chose the former alternative, and selected the bark Robertson in which to make their departure. The four enlisted men were barefooted, ragged, and hatless. They were unmistakably African, and had formerly been slaves. Gen. Maistie's hair is black and of heavy growth. He wears a full black beard, and has an oval forehead and intelligent face. He is a well-formed, rather portly man, weighing probably 200 pounds. He wore yesterday an undress uniform of dark blue cloth. Col. Martinez is tall and slender, with light complexion. He wore a citizen's dress of light-colored cloth, and has not the air of a military leader. His head is high and round, and he wears a full brown beard. The General is apparently in the neighborhood of 45 years of age, while the Colonel appears to be some 10 years younger. Neither of these gentlemen speak English. The bark Robertson reached Sandy Hook five days out, and now lies at the pier at the foot of Harrison-street, Brooklyn. The patriots took up their quarters in Cedar-street, near Pearl, with some members of the Cuban Revolutionary Club, by whom they were recognized and provided for. They visited No. 48 Broad-street, but found the rooms of the club there closed, on account of the death of Señor Pablo Insua, a distinguished Cuban patriot. It was suggested by some Spanish merchants trading with Cuba that the arrival of Gen. Maistie and party was somewhat mysterious, and that under it all was a plan to obtain reinforcements and supplies for the revolutionists.

The two Cuban officers were found yesterday by a reporter of THE TIMES, and when questioned as to their plans, they repeated the story of their exile and denied all intention of returning to Cuba at present. Gen. Maistie stated that he had been 10 years in the patriot army of Cuba, and that they were ultimately destined to achieve the liberty of the island. The insurgent forces now numbered, he said, about 7,000 men, scattered through the east end of the island, with head-quarters at St. Jago. He claimed that many Cuban merchants and some of the rank and file of the Spanish Army sympathized with their cause, which must ultimately be triumphant. He complains bitterly of heavy taxes, and the avarice of the Spanish military and Government officers, who fleece the people and govern the country only for their own aggrandizement. Had the leaders of the patriot forces desired to obtain money, he said, they could have received large sums from Havana to lay down their arms. They were fighting for liberty and not for money.

There was some excitement among Cubans in Pearl and Broad streets upon the subject of another Cuban expedition, and when the reporter offered himself as a recruit, his application was looked upon with great favor. On applying at head-quarters, however, the rooms were found closed for the day.

ANOTHER THREE MILLION REDUCTION.

The feature of yesterday's purchases of bonds by the Treasury Department in behalf of the sinking fund was the first appearance of 4 and 4½ per cents among the classes asked for. The total offers aggregated $10,984,600, of which $2,600,000 were 4s, at 108.80 to 109.50, and $675,000 4½s, at 109.51 to 109.62. Among the offers was one of $3,306,000 6s of 1881, from the First National Bank, at 103.98, and another of $2,400,000 4s, from Fisk & Hatch, at 109.10. The Treasury authorities had some difficulty in deciding between these two—after accepting all offered at lower rates, but finally, at 3:30 P. M., the following awards were announced:

J. H. Latham & Co.—$250,000 4s at 108.61.
White, Morris & Co.—$10,000 6s of 1881 at 103.91; $20,000 5s of 1881 at 103.16; $10,000 4s at 108.60, and $10,000 4s at 108.60.
L. Von Hoffman & Co.—$50,000 4s at 108.66.
Vermilye & Co.—$50,000 6s of 1881 at 103.95.
Fisk & Hatch.—$1,298,400 6s of 1881 at 103.93, and $1,300,000 4s at 109.10.
L. J. Werner.—$23,600 6s of 1881 at 103.93.
A. V. H. Doremus.—$21,300 5s of 1881 at 103.75, and $7,300 5s of 1881 at 103.12.
Total—$1,800,000 4s, $1,483,700 6s of 1881, and $17,300 5s of 1881.

An order signed by Secretary Sherman, and dated June 1, was posted in the Sub-Treasury yesterday, to the effect that during June sellers of United States registered bonds, on which interest is payable July 1, will be required to deposit in cash the amount of interest so due, being 3 per cent. on 6s of 1880 and 1881, and 1 per cent. on 4s, the transfer-books having been closed.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

ADVERSE RUMORS FLATLY CONTRADICTED BY PRESIDENT JEWETT.

A prominent feature in the business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the activity in the Erie stocks and junior bonds, which recorded an advance of 1 to 2 per cent. The strength of these securities were mainly due to the fact that the company has commenced to pay the first interest due on the new consolidated second mortgage bonds and funded fives. These bonds were first floated in London last Fall on the organization of the new company, and have been since largely dealt in by speculators for either side of the accounts both there and in this market. The meeting of the first due interest on them is regarded as quite an event in financial and speculative circles, for the reason that numbers of operators who professed to lack faith in the future of the property have been industrious and emphatic in predicting, heretofore, that no interest would ever be paid on them. Even now that the first interest is met promptly, the skeptics maintain that the money has not been acquired legitimately from the earnings of the road. Reports have been flying thick and fast in Wall-street during the past few days that the Erie Company has borrowed the funds wherewith to pay the June interest on those junior bonds, and that the floating debt has in this and other ways been enormously increased. These rumors may have been in some degree successful in serving the purpose for which they were intended—that is to say, they may have prevented a sharper advance in the Erie securities than that which was recorded yesterday; but as an effort to depress prices, the course of the market shows they were an eminent failure.

On this subject a reporter of THE TIMES had a conversation with President Hugh J. Jewett last evening. "All reports and rumors," said he, "about our borrowing money for the payment of interest are malicious fabrications, designed by their unscrupulous authors to injure ignorant and innocent people who hold the company's securities, that the mendacious speculators may profit thereby. I have heard those reports myself, and myriads of other rumors equally false, which originate in Wall-street."

"Have you heard them on the Street?"

"No, I never go near the Street. Those stories are brought to me every day by persons interested in the property who get frightened by them. The company and the property are not injured by such stories, of course, and I care nothing on that score; but I do feel sorry for poor, ignorant men and women who are betrayed into great loss by being induced to part with their holdings at current prices. Why, a report has been put in circulation that we have been mortgaging our Union steam-boat interest to raise money."

"Any color of truth about that?"

"Not a shadow of a foundation for it. That and all the other stories I authorize you to say are manufactured out of whole cloth."

"Has the floating debt of the company been increasing?"

"No, Sir; on the contrary, since the present company took charge of the property the floating debt has been steadily and rapidly decreasing."

"What is the condition of the road now, Mr. Jewett?"

"The whole property is in a most healthy condition, and is improving all the time. The earnings are constantly and steadily increasing, and the net income will be more than amply sufficient to meet all the interest obligations of the company."

"At that rate there should be a chance of a dividend some time or other?"

"Yes, Sir. If we were not judiciously spending money now on repairs and construction we could at once declare a dividend on the preferred stock. The road was never in anything as good condition as it is at the present time."

"What is the nature of the new construction?"

"Well, we have been doubling our tracks, and putting up elevators and warehouses, and extending our docks, both at New-York and Buffalo. We have been increasing our equipment in every way—engines, cars, and everything else. We intend to commence very soon extending our Bradford Branch road down into our coal properties in Delaware, Elk, and McKean Counties, in Pennsylvania—those properties that were purchased by Mr. Watson."

"How long do you think you will need to keep spending money on repairs and improvements?"

"It will take about a year to finish them. The earnings, as I have said, are already increasing all the time, and when these improvements are completed we will not only have facilities for larger business, but can do our work more economically. As for those adverse reports, the Erie Road has been subject to raids by wreckers for a long time past, and they don't like to give up their congenial practices yet; but you can rely on it that the Erie property is beyond their reach at last, and will remain so."

THE POOL-SELLING LAW.

INJUNCTION BY THE JOCKEY CLUB AGAINST THE POLICE—MORE ARRESTS.

An injunction was obtained from Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, by J. Sergeant Cram, counsel for the American Jockey Club, restraining the Board of Police Commissioners, "their officers, agents, and servants, from interfering, by arrest or otherwise, with the American Jockey Club, and with all persons engaged in book-making upon their premises, or within the inclosure of the said plaintiff, under or by virtue of any contract or agreement between the said person or persons and the said plaintiff." The order is made returnable Wednesday next. The complaint upon which the injunction was issued was made on the affidavit of Mr. Alonzo C. Monson, Vice-President of the American Jockey Club. It sets forth that the club has complied with the law passed by the Legislature in 1877, in not allowing pools to be sold at the Jerome Park Race-course, and that since that time the English system of book-making has been permitted there, as it has been on every other first-class race course in the State. The club has sold the privileges of book-making during the Spring meeting to various parties in order to pay its expenses from the revenue thus derived. To deprive the book-makers of the right to pursue their vocation at this time would compel the club to return the money paid for the privilege, and thus reduce the resources of the club, besides administering a blow to the promotion of fancy horse-breeding. The book-making system differs materially from pool-selling, in the essential particular that in book-making the maker stakes his own money, while in pool-selling he simply receives a percentage on money invested by other people, and sustains no risk or loss. The order was served on the Police Commissioners yesterday morning. The arrest of Matthias Sharp, the English book-maker, last Monday, was the only one made by the Police, and his case will be made a test one by the Jockey Club. Any further arrests before the hearing is had on the injunction would, of course, subject the Commissioners to action for contempt.

Capt. Bergholdt, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with Detectives Schmittberger and Dunlap, and Sergt. Suttie, of the Second Inspection District, made a descent on pool-sellers in West Twenty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, yesterday, by order of Inspector Dilks. They arrested William Lovell, of No. 19 West Twenty-eighth-street; John Tully, of No. 17½ West Twenty-eighth-street, and Joseph McDonough, of Cridge's rooms, at No. 13 West Twenty-eighth-street, book-makers, and John Van Buskirk, or Hatfield, of No. 19 West Twenty-eighth-street, Johnson's rooms, and Edward Smith, of Kelly & Bliss's rooms, No. 15 West Twenty-eighth-street, pool-sellers. Justice Kilbreth discharged the book-makers, because a clear case could not be made out against them. He held the pool-sellers in $500 bail for trial. Van Buskirk and Smith found bail.

BORN IN 1771; DIED IN 1880.

The death of Michael McDonough, known as Old Reliable, at the age of 109 years and 8 months, was reported at the Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics yesterday. He last lived at No. 106 Bayard-street. His demise is ascribed to old age. A son by his second wife, now 39 years old, vouches for his age and tells the story of his life. He was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1771, and became a weaver when yet a youth. When of age, he became a smuggler and occasionally helped the buccaneers of the coast of the North of Ireland, with which he became familiar. When Hoche, in 1798, attempted to land in Ireland after subduing La Vendée, McDonough was pilot on one of the vessels of the fleet and was blown away to sea. He reached home after many hardships and joined the White Boys. Prior to the battle of Vinegar Hill, on May 17, 1798, McDonough had command of a body of Irish insurgents. On the day of the engagement his men were intoxicated and took no part in the fight. A daughter, now 75 years old, is in the West. McDonough came to America in 1858 with his second wife. He was variously engaged until three or four years ago, and his last job was working as a "sandwich" in Broadway.

MARRIED BY BISHOP JAGGER.

Mr. Samuel Francis Adams, and Miss Adele Le Count Miller, daughter of Mrs. S. A. Miller, of No. 60 West Thirty-eighth-street, were married last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Bishop Jagger, of Southern Ohio. A large number of invited guests witnessed the ceremony, and the church decorations were of more than ordinary attractiveness. In the centre of the middle aisle was a large arch of smilax and roses, and at either side of the chancel stood gigantic palms, and several vases on the communion-table were filled with cut flowers of various hues. The surrounding thoroughfares were blocked with carriages long before the arrival of the bridal party, which was escorted to the altar by six ushers—Messrs. T. M. Davis, Herbert Seymour, Howland Pell, Clinton O. Field, W. W. Moir, and Major John J. Elker. Mr. W. P. Allen acted as the groom's best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss E. Matthews, Miss Lowe, Miss Adams, and Miss Van Tassell. The bride was attired in a rich dress of white brocaded satin and wore an illusion veil. Among the guests were Mr. Robert Bonner, Justice Frederick G. Gedney, Mr. C. L. Bininger, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mr. E. E. Sage, Mr. Stephen Baker, ex-Judge Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bogert, Miss Fargo, and Miss Preston. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother from 8:30 P. M. until 10:30, Delmonico serving a supper for 300 guests. Mrs. Adams was the recipient of many valuable wedding presents of silver and bronze.

HOW MERCHANTS ARE SWINDLED.

OBTAINING GOODS ON CREDIT, SELLING THEM FOR CASH, AND THEN ABSCONDING.

A surprising story of frauds committed on New-York merchants has been obtained by the Police. Detective Philip Reilly returned from Montreal on Monday with Charles Stiepsiz, alias "Richard D. Angelman," who under the latter name opened a dry goods jobbing store at No. 599 Broadway, in February, and who disappeared on the 13th ultimo to avoid prosecution for uttering spurious checks for about $34,000 for goods out of which he had, it was supposed, swindled New-York merchants. "Angelman" willingly tells all he knows about the affairs of a consummate rascal whose name is believed to be Edward Boas. Boas began, he says, to swindle merchants as early as in 1869. He was well versed in the practices of the dry goods trade, and a capital judge of merchandise. His plan was to hire a store and secure a confederate who understood his scheme. The business was carried on in the name of the confederate. Boas instructed him to visit certain mercantile houses, talk like a capitalist, order certain lines of goods, and pay cash for them. The goods on delivery at the confederate's store were taken to a man who is believed to have had a guilty knowledge of Boas's schemes, and sold at a small loss. The cash business was continued until the confederate had established confidence and secured a credit, when the merchandise could readily be turned into cash; then five days' credit was obtained, then ten days, and, finally, twenty. As soon as this credit was secured, Boas's confederate was instructed to buy all the goods he could obtain. Ante-dated checks were given in payment, and the goods were sold as rapidly as they were received, through the medium of the man who is believed to have had full knowledge of the part he was taking in the frauds. The goods received on the 20 days' credit were thus converted into cash, and the sum obtained yielded a handsome profit. The ante-dated checks were, of course, worthless, and as Boas was unknown to the swindled merchants all he had to do was to pay his stool-pigeon his share and get him out of the way. This was the style of business carried on at No. 599 Broadway, and the Police have ascertained that Boas established, at different times, in Wooster and Grand streets, the firms of Julius Frank & Co., C. F. Speyer, and W. F. Smith. In each instance he reaped a harvest by building up a credit and selling off the goods when he had attained the 20 days' limit.

Stiepsiz says he knows of swindles amounting to $30,000 at No. 599 Broadway. Boas did not tell him more about his business than was necessary, but Stiepsiz believes that the total of the frauds under the name of Angelman will exceed $40,000. The spurious checks, amounting to $34,000, were drawn on the German Exchange Bank in Bond-street, but the account was not opened by Stiepsiz, but by a man who represented that he was Angelman, of No. 599 Broadway. Stiepsiz never drew a check on this bank, that branch of the business having been managed by Boas.

The following-named firms were victimized at No. 599 Broadway: Straw-braid merchants—Rowe & Brother, No. 377 Broadway; H. Weckerling, No. 119 Spring-street; F. W. Stephenson, No. 595 Broadway; Wurtz, Stubocck & Co., No. 554 Broadway; J. E. Gloggner, No. 598 Broadway; J. S. Plummer & Co., No. 144 Mercer-street; straw goods—Corney & Co., No. 577 Broadway; Ezra Potter, No. 585 Broadway; Tenney & Co., No. 567 Broadway; Searle, Daily & Co., No. 554 Broadway; T. L. Barber & Co., No. 557 Broadway; W. S. Morgan, Third-avenue, Brooklyn; C. Vom Baner, No. 89 Mercer-street; ribbons—Jacob New, No. 65 Greene-street; crapes—Hitchcock & Potter, No. 458 Broome-street; ostrich feathers—L. A. Green, No. 111 Mercer-street; Hardy & Co., No. 121 Mercer-street; satins—Cheney Brothers, No. 477 Broome-street; W. De Forest, No. 465 Broome-street; Meyer & Co., No. 66 Greene-street; trimmings—Hoffman & Co., No. 57 Mercer-street; laces—F. Hemsley & Co., No. 504 Broadway.

TWO YOUNG PRODIGALS.

FORGING CHECKS AND SPREEING ON THE MONEY THUS OBTAINED.

James Lewis Welsh, aged 24, and Thomas E. Reid, aged 17, were arraigned yesterday on a charge of forgery at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Central Office Detectives Golden and Dusenberry. Reid is the son of James Reid, of James Reid & Co., liquor-dealers, of No. 41 Broadway. Welsh was book-keeper there, and had been employed since the 16th ult. On the 20th May, Welsh, according to his own confession, stole five checks, which Mr. Reid had left signed in blank in his desk. He gave them, in pursuance of an agreement, to Mr. Reid's son, who filled up one of them for $487 60 for "Customs account," and obtained the money at the Continental National Bank. In filling up the check young Reid put his father's private mark on the check. Reid took $207 60, and gave Welsh $280. Reid started on a debauch and made his head-quarters in Harlem. Welsh in the day time worked at the office of Reid & Co., and at night, in company with young Reid, scattered the money obtained by the forgery. Last week the forgery was discovered, and Mr. Reid suspected his son. Welsh promised to do all that he could to find him, and on Friday told Mr. Reid that he had traced his son to Troy, and that if he had money he could go there and bring him back. Mr. Reid gave Welsh $40, and he went to Harlem, sought out young Reid, and started for Troy, where they spent the money that was left in a disreputable resort. Their liberality was remarkable. They bought a courtesan a $100 diamond ring, and treated a bar-tender to a suit of clothes and a signet ring. On Tuesday Welsh telegraphed to Mr. Reid, Sr.: "Meet me at the depot. I have your son."

Mr. Reid met Welsh at the Grand Central Depot, and took his son from Welsh, who went to the office. Young Reid, however, made a full confession, and when Welsh was confronted with him he not only admitted the part he had taken in the forgeries, but that he had stolen $100 from the cash-drawer on the 17th ult. Justice Kilbreth committed the prisoners. Welsh, who is a handsome young man, is married and has five children. His family are respectable and live in New-Jersey.

HOW A COMPANY WAS FORMED.

A suit was begun last year by Attorney-General Schoonmaker for the dissolution of the Philadelphia and New-York Steam Navigation Company on the grounds that it was neither properly organized nor properly conducted. The action was based on the allegations of Jacob Lorillard and Amos Rogers, the former being a large stockholder in the so-called company, and the latter a former clerk in the employment of William P. Clyde & Co., its agents and general managers. Judge Barrett, before whom the case was, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, prepared issues of fact to be passed upon by a jury. The trial of those issues took place yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III. Acting under the direction of Judge Potter, the jury found that the company was created, organized, and conducted for the sole purpose of enabling Jacob Lorillard and William P. Clyde & Co., in the guise of a corporation, to carry on a private enterprise, and to use legislative acts to evade the personal liability attaching to partnerships or joint adventures. They also found that five of the corporators and three of the Directors of the company were simply clerks of William P. Clyde & Co., and were used to enable Clyde and Lorillard to apparently comply with, but actually to evade, the provisions of an act of the Legislature; that there has been no regular annual election of Directors of the corporation; that no money has been paid into the treasury of the company; that no certificate of the capital stock paid in has been filed in the County Clerk's office, and that all these acts or omissions were for the purpose of enabling Clyde and Lorillard to operate a partnership under the guise of a corporation. The case will now go back to the Special Term for the determination of several questions of law respecting alleged violations of the franchise of the corporation by its Board of Directors.

THE MASONIC VETERANS' FEAST.

The "annual feast" of the Masonic Veterans' Association was partaken of last evening in the Ashland House. Mr. H. H. Brockway, the proprietor of the hotel, had decorated the dining-room especially for the occasion, and served an excellent dinner. Promptly at 8 o'clock the veterans took their seats in the banquet hall. George H. Fish, the President of the Association, did the honors. On his right sat the ex-Confederate General, Albert Pike, of Arkansas. Among the others at the tables were Theodore Pratt, the Vice-President; N. D. Mountfort, Treasurer; William E. Frost, Secretary; John L. Lewis, P. G. M.; R. M. C. Graham, John W. Simons, P. G. M.; Marshal B. Smith, P. G. M., of New-Jersey; Robert McCoy, P. G. Treasurer; J. M. Austin, Grand Secretary; Daniel Sickles, P. G. M.; D. H. Johnson, A. P. Moriarty, A. G. Goodall, O. P. Quintard, Z. Dedericks, John H. Gray, and about 50 others. Gen. Pike delivered the speech of the evening.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

W. Pembroke Fetridge is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator William McMaster, of Toronto, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Charles A. Fowler, of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator James F. Starbuck, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the St. James Hotel.

Gregorie De Willamov, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Gen. Innis N. Palmer, United States Army, are at the Everett House.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 2.—The body of a man, supposed to be Fritz Bohnenberg, of Fishkill Landing, was found in the river to-day. There were no signs of violence.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Young Men's Republican Club will meet this evening at Delmonico's.

Controller Kelly's monthly statement shows that on May 31 the City debt, including revenue bonds, was $117,004,380 83.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by Hermann Liesberger to Bernard Schaltz, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The fourteenth annual "celebration of the Statute," by the Columbo Guard, will be held on Monday next, in Bender's Schuetzen Park, Sixty-third-street, East River.

Mr. Lemar Foos was married last evening to Miss Mary Fellows, daughter of Charles H. Fellows, the jeweler. The marriage was solemnized in Christ Church by the Rev. Dr. Shipman.

The Presidents of the trunk lines of railroad met yesterday, but took no action on any of the subjects presented for discussion and settlement. The meeting adjourned to-day.

Stephen Byrnes, a suspended Roman Catholic priest, of Newark, N. J., was yesterday fined $10, in the Tombs Police Court, for intoxication. He was committed to prison in default of the payment of the fine.

The second platoon of the Nineteenth Precinct Police have invited their friends to an excursion up the Sound to Hudson Grove, on the 9th inst. The arrangements are in the hands of a competent committee, and a good time is expected.

The semi-centennial of the University of the City of New-York will take place on Commencement Day, June 17. Mr. William R. Martin will read a historical sketch of the university, and Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel will deliver an oration.

The judges in the prize exhibition of Christmas cards, at the American Art Gallery, have made awards as follows: First prize, $1,000, to Miss Rosina Emmet; second prize, $500, to Alexander Sandier; third prize, $300, to unknown; fourth prize, $200, to Annie Goddard Norse.

The tenth annual convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of the State of New-York will be held in the Astor House on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst. During their stay the delegates will inspect the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration and Charities and Correction.

Howard Schuyler, the Chief Engineer of the Mexican Central Railroad, and George Skilton, the Assistant Engineer of the same line, sailed yesterday, by the Alexandria, for Mexico. The steamer also takes out tools, flat cars, and rails for the construction of this railroad, which is to extend from the Mexican capital to the American frontier.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade held their annual meeting yesterday, and elected David M. Turnure, President; Harvey Farrington, First Vice-President; John A. Livingston, Second Vice-President; William F. Carey, Third Vice-President; William T. Booth, Fourth Vice-President; Charles W. Beebe, Treasurer, and the usual committees.

Messrs. John Englis & Son have now building in their yards at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., the largest propellor ever constructed in the United States. She is now well advanced, and is for the Charleston Steam-ship Company. The new propellor will be 270 feet in length on the water line, 295 on deck; width of beam, 40 feet, and depth of hold, 20½ feet.

An unknown man, about 35 years old, swarthy, of medium stature, and dressed in a black coat and dark spotted trousers, was found struggling in the water at Pier No. 1 North River last evening. He died soon after he was rescued, and his pockets were found turned inside out. The Police of the First Precinct were unable to ascertain how he came in the water.

The following is a comparative statement of the canal business of New-York City from the opening of the season up to June 1, 1880: Amount of tolls collected to June 1, 1880, $10,319 79; amount of tolls collected to June 1, 1879, $6,179 06; number of boats cleared from opening of navigation to June 1, 1880, 1,109; number of boats cleared to June 1, 1879, 606; increase, 503.

Three thousand four hundred and four immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The England, from Liverpool, brought 1,269; the Herder, from Hamburg, 1,035; the Elysia, from London, 559, and the Amérique, from Havre, 542. The Algeria, from Liverpool, was reported. A child suffering from small-pox was discovered on the Herder, and all the passengers and crew were vaccinated.

A negro named Moses Wheeler was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Chief Operator Drummond, of the Secret Service Bureau, in this City, for passing counterfeit gold dollar coins. It appears that Wheeler obtained a quantity of the small gilt pieces known as "spielmarks," used to represent money or "chips" in the game of "lotto," and has actually passed off some 30 or 40 of them as gold dollars among his colored acquaintances. He was committed by United States Commissioner Shields to await examination.

The Customs Appraisers have decided to set an approximate value on the shrine containing the bones of St. Discolius. An appeal will be taken to the Treasury Department, as in a former similar case, when the appraisement was set aside by Secretary Bristow. The bones were found in the Catacombs, and were sent by the mother house of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Rome, to the Convent of St. Joseph, in South St. Louis. St. Discolius is not entered in the Martyrology, and no one can be found in this City who knows anything of his history.

Prof. John Long, of No. 35 Fifth-avenue, whose prolonged absence led to an application to the Police to make search for his whereabouts, has returned to his family, the publication of his disappearance having attracted his attention and given him the first intimation that there existed any apprehension as to his safety. The Professor left the City at short notice to attend to some business affairs, and to the failure of his clerk to mail the letter explaining his absence to his wife, is due the sudden prominence which has been given his movements.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the New-York Mining Stock Exchange for the ensuing year, yesterday reported the following: For President—S. V. White; for Treasurer—John Stanton, Jr.; for Chairman—A. W. Peters; for Secretary—J. F. Scott; for Assistant Secretary—R. H. Gallaher; for members of the Governing Committee, to serve three years—G. B. Satterlee, H. T. Arnold, S. W. Lapsley, R. H. Rickard, R. M. Shaw, R. K. Dickinson, R. P. Lounsberry, J. A. McPherson, C. H. Mewgesim; to serve two years—George Phipps, H. Dunham, R. Weston, R. A. Wood; to serve one year—A. L. Seaton, C. F. Woods, F. L. Watson, W. R. Utley, J. H. Tucker. It is understood that this ticket is in the interest of the proposed consolidation with the new mining board.

BROOKLYN.

The Spring games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club will take place on Saturday, on the grounds at Ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Manhattan Beach Railway Company filed a map in the Register's office yesterday, of 28¼ acres in the village of Sheepshead Bay, opposite their Coney Island property, which they propose to acquire for the accommodation and operation of their road and for hotel purposes.

Articles of incorporation of the Wayside Home, on Schenck-street, near De Kalb-avenue, were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The object of the incorporators is to establish a Christian home for homeless women who have been discharged from prison.

In response to the petition of a large number of citizens, Mayor Howell, acting under the Railroad act of 1875, appointed John C. Perry, Hiram W. Hunt, William J. Osborne, Daniel T. Walden, and Alanson Tredwell a commission to lay out routes for elevated or rapid transit roads in Brooklyn.

The 'longshoremen employed at Bartlett & Greene's, Harbeck's, and Roberts's stores, between Fulton and Wall-street Ferries, have struck for an increase of 5 cents an hour. They have been working for 20 cents an hour. The employers have had no difficulty in filling the places of the strikers at the old prices.

The annual parade of the Eastern District Sunday-schools took place yesterday, and was in every way a marked success. There were 18,000 scholars and teachers in line, and the houses all along the route were decorated with flags and streamers. Enthusiastic crowds lined the sidewalks and cheered the children heartily as they marched.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

For maliciously cutting off one of the ears of a valuble dog belonging to Benjamin Dick, of White Plains, John Flynn was yesterday sentenced by Justice Cochran to three months' imprisonment in Albany Penitentiary.

Referee Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, yesterday made a report declaring Jacob Ackerman ineligible to the office of Trustee of the village of North Tarrytown, which he has held since March, 1879. The matter has been before the Supreme Court for some time.

As George Miller, of Yonkers, was attempting to get aboard the 9:30 P. M. train while in motion, at Sing Sing, on Tuesday night, he missed his footing and fell, the wheels of one of the cars badly cutting the toes on one of his feet. In falling, he struck and severely cut his head against one of the cars. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. The station agent sent him to his home at Yonkers on the milk train the same night.

Joseph T. Burr, late of the Town of New-castle, Westchester County, died in the month of April last, in the Village of Mount Kisco, leaving a will in which, it is reported, he made ample provision for his two daughters and one son, but cut another son off with $1. This will is now missing. Application has been made to Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, for letters of administration on the estate, which he has refused to grant until the will is found. The value of the estate left by Mr. Burr is estimated at about $75,000, and should the will not be found, each of the four children will receive an equal share.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rev. J. C. Snow has been installed as Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer in Newark.

The Hoboken Tax Commissioners have fixed the appropriation for the support of the city Government for the ensuing year at $210,000. Of that amount $68,400 is for interest.

Before his departure for Europe, Chancellor Runyon issued an order that the managers of the Newark Savings Institution might make investments on mortgage to the amount of 50 per cent. of the new deposits, but no such investments shall be made except upon first mortgages on real estate in the limits of the State worth, if improved and productive, at least double the amount loaned, and if unproductive and unimproved, 70 per cent. more than the sum lent, and such investment must be reported upon and certified to by a committee of the managers.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

We give below the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at this port for the month of May, distinguishing their class and nationality. This table is compiled from the books of the Government, kept at the Barge Office, by Mr. Alfred Mahla, Boarding Officer:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	124	209
British	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	301
Norwegian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	108
German	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Italian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austrian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haytian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Costa Rican	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1
Portuguese	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	178	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from domestic ports during the same period was as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
Eastern ports	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	700	741
Southern p'ts	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	301	396
Total	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	1,000	1,139
Total 1879	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	1,086	1,211
Total 1878	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,044	1,164
Total 1877	103	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,203	1,414

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, for Liverpool.—The Hon. George Alexander, H. J. Abbott, Albert Asher, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Alvord, Master J. Alvord, Mrs. Josephine M. Ayer, Miss Lesley L. Ayer, Miss Sarah J. Armstrong, Eusebio Abas, W. C. Barry, E. Bredt, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Barr, Miss Bouchier, Miss Ida Bruce, E. R. Biddle, R. R. Bennett, R. Blackwell, C. D. Bottomley, W. Bryant, P. Bryant, William Boundy, F. S. Bangs, J. K. Bangs, Mrs. M. E. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brown, Mrs. George Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bew, Miss Bew, H. S. Boult, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bonham, S. Collings, A. J. Cullen, J. Carruthers, George W. Colby, D. N. Crouse, C. B. Crouse, R. D. Cullen, Albert A. Cohen, Miss Ethel Cohen, J. A. Caldwell, Mrs. R. F. Cheney, Sir Joseph Copley, Mrs. S. L. Cohen, Edward Cohen, Mr. Cragg, Mrs. Corning, Miss Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. R. F. Cooker, A. W. Collier, Daniel Dunham, the Rev. James Dingwell, F. D. Dudley, E. G. Dobey, C. G. Dennison, James Douglas, P. M. Dongan, J. J. Dashiell, W. H. Dashiell, Miss Annie Edwards, W. H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Elliott, Miss Eshelman, Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Everson, Mrs. W. Fisher, Miss Carrie Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. William Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fithian and child, Miss Fithian, Masters Fithian, (2,) J. A. Ferber, Alexander Finlay, T. B. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Gilbert, Henry Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Good, Jr., [illegible] Miss Gibbs, H. Gordon, Mrs. Goldsmith, J. A. Hurst, Miss Emma Hobbs, Miss Florence Hobbs, Miss Holmes, D. H. Holmes, Robert Harris, Miss Carrie E. Higgins, J. C. Humphrey, Mr. Richard Hellmann, Master George Hellmann, Horace Hellmann, M. E. Hedder, Miss Mabel Hobbs, S. Harris, T. Hemingway, Mrs. A. G. Hemingway, Leonard Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremanowski, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Joy, William Kiefer, S. C. Lunt, Miss Fanchette Legendre, R. Legendre, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, Master W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lovejoy, Miss Leroy, G. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mrs. F. A. George Lowell, Mrs. E. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McMurray, S. G. Mills, Miss S. N. Mills, Samuel McLean, Franklin Murphy, A. E. Mills, Miss E. A. Mills, F. McClean, L. M. Mather, Miss Henrietta Meeker, Mr. Murphy, James McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Mack and two children, Joseph Moore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minzheimer, Miss Julia Minzheimer, Miss Rosetta Minzheimer, Master C. Minzheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Grove P. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pierrien and child, General Placio, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Pratt, Miss Hattie Pratt, E. F. Robbins, Master Harwood Robbins, Mrs. M. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pritchard, Mrs. E. C. Robbins, F. Rasts, Miss Read, William B. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rowland and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rickersten, Miss M. Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rickersten, Dr. James Schaefer, Miss Hattie Smith, Miss L. Smith, Mrs. C. A. Smith, Edward Southern, R. Drake Smith, Elliott Smith, Miss Emma M. Smith, C. L. Stollmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. J. G. Steedman, E. Steedman, Master George Steedman, Master Edward Steedman, Mrs. Nellie Schultz, S. A. Sawyer, Miss Shippen, Charles F. Simmons, Mr. Salter, Mrs. Gen. J. A. Thomas, G. B. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William M. Taylor and son, Miss Taylor, Miss B. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Miss N. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tiffany, Charles T. Thorne, Mrs. T. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph James Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Upton, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Von Stade, Miss Von Stade, William Whitwright, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Wesson, J. H. Wesson, Miss C. L. Wolfe, John Waldo, Mrs. R. H. Whitney, Miss E. V. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilks, Miss Wilks, Miss Katharine Wilks.

In steam-ship Saragossa, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Albaisa, Miss J. Berry, Miss F. A. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Barth and two children, Mrs. H. Clark and three children, Dr. J. H. Courtenay, Miss Collies, John Day, Miss E. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Gray, Miss Mabel Gray, Miss Margaret Gray, Master Frederick Gray, Master Wyndham Gray, F. L. Martin, James McCullough, William Hay, Miss M. G. Nevins, Mrs. Fode and child, C. A. Robinson, Miss Robinson, S. Salmon, G. R. Smith, Mrs. C. Thrower, the Rev. Mr. Williams.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, for Savannah.—J. Laboyteaux, J. Hallahan, K. Courtney, Miss H. Higgins, J. R. Maul, C. Lahoct, Miss J. Simmons, J. Lawton, J. Rosenheim, J. R. Rudy, J. Wilmot, A. J. Crooker and wife, Miss N. Crooker, Miss L. Crooker, E. P. Goodwin, H. C. Hill, J. Nelson, J. Lusby.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—A. E. Bancroft, George S. Barber, W. B. Barron, James T. Bates, Mrs. Bates, A. Beaucourt, Albert G. Blake, Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Corbery, Gordon Cunard, Mr. J. Curtis, Thomas Dunfield, J. Ewing, Mr. Gemmell, Charles Hall, Mrs. Hall, Master Percy Hall, Master Arthur Hall, William Hickson, Thomas Jones, Hermann J. Kohn, Mrs. E. Knowles, Mrs. J. L. Lay, Miss Lay, Mr. Lay, Dr. Lorraine, V. T. Malott, Macy Malott, Dr. McCowan, Miss Nisbett, Mrs. Dr. Otterson, W. Praschett, Miss Preston, J. B. Ryer, Miss C. Simonson, Miss E. Simonson, Scott Smyth, Miss Emily Sutton, R. C. Swayne, Miss Margaret Tate, F. W. Tracy, Mrs. Tracy, R. F. Walker, Miss Agnes Warnock, James A. Wilson.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—H. W. Miller, Robert W. Innes, J. W. Innes, T. F. Marsha, Miss M. J. Innes, Miss E. Innes, Mrs. G. Bolton, Miss M. B. Matthews, Mrs. A. C. Thomas, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, A. Thomas, Dr. C. C. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Clark, J. E. Stanford, Miss A. Stanford, Miss Dutton, Miss Curtis, Miss Douglas, Miss E. Douglass, Miss M. Douglass, J. Bloomfield, J. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. James Tindall, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tindall, Mrs. H. Franck, B. Thorn, Mr. Sherman, Miss E. Summers, P. McKenna, Mrs. Baglin and four children, E. A. True, C. C. Foster, A. MacKnight, R. Connor, T. E. Thomas, John Strand, George Elger, Mrs. Elger, Miss Elger, Mr. Kingdon and son.

In steam-ship Elysia, from London.—F. Freeman, Mrs. Pringle, Edward Birkey, William Pink, Col. Juan M. and Mrs. Baygasa, Mr. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Aufhols, Master Adolf Aufhols, Master Carl Aufhols, Master Leopold Aufhols, Miss Jenny Aufhols, Miss Lina Aufhols, Master Sidney Aufhols, Master Arthur Aufhols, C. C. Worrell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Duncan, William Duncan, Charles Duncan, Master Harry Duncan, Miss Jessie Duncan, Mrs. MacDonald, Miss MacDonald, W. MacDonald, A. MacDonald, James Perkins, Miss Susan Perkins, Miss E. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kuhn, Miss Kuhn, W. J. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hughes, Master Hughes, E. S. Lermit, Francis Lermit, August Nierstrass, W. Bailey.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, from Fernandina.—Miss F. A. Yulee, Miss E. C. Yulee, Mrs. E. Spencely, J. R. Crapo, E. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Sarah Castino, Mrs. Annie Kenny and child, Mrs. W. K. Chase and four children, Mrs. A. Burdett, A. P. Williams, E. Boule, Mrs. Nancy Busker and three children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Y. Jenness, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. T. Roby and child, John S. Eads, Mrs. J. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. William Andrews and two children, Miss Lizzie Andrews, Thomas Curran, D. C. Tompkins, James McDermott, John Lycurgus, Charles Gibson, Peter Light, J. S. Sweet, John Johnson, Addie Adams, Miss Lina Anderson, John Brown, H. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. John Katzmeier and three children.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, June 2.—The Western Union time ball was dropped to-day about 5 seconds fast.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun sets.....7:26 | Moon rises..1:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:15	Gov. Island	5:04	Hell Gate	6:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Vis, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Biela, (Br.,) Carroll, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, J. & Kreme; City of Vera Cruz, Van Sice, Havana and Mexican ports, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Barks A. C. Vinge, (Norw.,) Larsen, Exeter, England, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Alfred, Keague, Galveston, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Noah, (Norw.,) Gjerulden, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Nathaniel, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Elsinore for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Admiral, (Ger.,) Runge, Venice or Trieste, Herman Koop & Co.; Hebe, (Norw.,) Gram, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Marie, (Ger.,) Hundewaldt, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Arab Steed, (Swed.,) Stanton, Havre, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brodrene, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Alicante, Spain, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool May 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Guillaum, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Harris, London May 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg May 19, via Havre 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Amerique, (Fr.,) Jouanne, Havre May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Louis De Bebian.

Steam-ship City of Alexandria, Deaken, Vera Cruz May 20, Frontera 21st, Campeche 23d, Progreso 24th, and Havana 29th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Otranto, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull 17 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son.

Steam-ship Volmer, (Dan.,) Heinzelmann, Havre 17 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Roed, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Bisk, Fernandina May 29, Brunswick 30th, and Port Royal 30th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Felicia, (Ger.,) Muller, Laguayra May 20, Porto Cabello 22d, and Curacao 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Dallett, Boulton & Co.

Ship Maria, (Ger.,) Schildt, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Herman Koop & Co.

Ship Lord Lytton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dakin, Liverpool April 28, with mdse. to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Ship Nile, (Br.,) Marvin, Bremen 29 ds., with old iron rails and empty barrels to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Stelavore, (of Pictou,) McIntosh, London April 30, with mdse. to order—vessel to Brammall Bros.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London April 17, with mdse. to order—vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Bertaux, (of St. John, N. B.,) Masters, Tralee May 2, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Alida, (Norw.,) Budiman, Bremen 29 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Drago D., (Aust.,) Bacoevich, Rosen 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark M. and E. Cann, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Middlesborough April 27, with iron to Perkins & Choate—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Laila, (of Amherst, N. S.,) Vance, Ardrossan April 25, with iron to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Agerum, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Trieste March 3, with empty barrels and old iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nellie T. Guest, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Bordeaux May 5, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Calcutta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davis, Havre May 4, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Norman, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Allen, Bossa May 7, in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark J. F. Marsters, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Crosby, Sligo 28 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N.N.E.; cloudy; at City Island, light, N.E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pereire, for Havre; W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam; Bothnia and Saragossa, for Liverpool; City of Columbus, for Savannah; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; George W. Clyde, for Charleston; ship Nor, for Rotterdam.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, June 2.—The steam-ship Santiago, Capt. Phillips, from Santiago de Cuba for New-York, sld. hence to-day at noon.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 2.—Sld. 24th ult. G. T. Bay, Harvard, both for Philadelphia; 29th ult. Agata, Albion, Capt. Nielsen; 31st ult. Adolph, Capt. Knudsen; Stanco, Ragna, Artisan, Bachelors, Freia, latter from Rouen; 1st inst. Angioletta Bozzo, Bayslaw, last five for New-York; Belgium, Washington, Capt. Cadero.

Arr. 23d ult. Caterina G.; 27th ult. Beautiful Star, Grant, latter at Gibraltar; Queen of Beauty, Sheila, Suez, Capt. Petersen; 28th ult. Aalto, Pudel, Virginia, L. Stafford; 30th ult. Blanche, Capt. Allen; Richard III., latter at Elsinore; 31st ult. Adelheid and Bertha, Alf; 1st inst. A. M. Schweigaard, latter off Land's End; Glotre, off Falmouth; Hugh Bourne, Bangor, latter at Plymouth, with three cases of small-pox, one fatal; Samuel Watts; 2d inst. Carolina, Capt. Berlingieri.

The steam-ship Viola, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New-York May 8, via Gibraltar, has arr. at Venice.

The steam-ship Ocean King, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Montreal May 13, and Quebec the 16th, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Rhiwindda, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, from New-York May 20, has arr. at Cardiff.

The steam-ship Lartington, (Br.,) Capt. Metcalf, from New-York May 17, has arr. at Antwerp.

The Allan Line steam-ship Austrian, Capt. Barrett, from Boston May 22, and steam-ship Colina, (Br.,) Capt. Rollo, from Montreal May 18, have arr. at Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—The steam-ship Brooklyn, (Br.,) Capt. Lindall, from Montreal May 20, and Quebec the 21st, and steam-ship Cephalonia, (Br.,) Capt. Aldecoore, from New-Orleans May 14, have arr. here.

The American Line steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Morrison, sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia.

MOVILLE, June 2.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Circassia, Capt. Munro, from New-York May 22, has arr. here, on her way to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Condron, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

The Guion Line steam-ship Arizona, Capt. Murray, from New-York May 25, arr. here at 9:20 o'clock this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 2.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York May 23, has arr. here, on her way to Bremen.

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